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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1431)

Name of Candidate	ADITYA BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	36962
Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Giving examples, explain how land topography affects the regional and planetary wind systems. Also, differentiate between the westerlies of the northern and southern hemisphere. **(150 words) 10**

सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए कि धरातलीय स्थलाकृति क्षेत्रीय और ग्रहीय पवन प्रणालियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है। साथ ही, उत्तरी और दक्षिणी गोलार्ध की पछुवा पवनों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Land topography means relief of the land surface - whether it is a plain, plateau or a mountain.

Effect on Regional and Planetary wind Systems

1. Land surface especially if elevated slows down the wind speed and also thus reduces the effect of Coriolis force on it
e.g → Jet streams - part of upper air circulation high speed and Coriolis force effect due to absence of friction from land surface.

2. Himalayas affect the Indian monsoon system as they bifurcate the Subtropical Westerly Jet stream into two parts flowing north and south of it due to its very high hieght.

3. Elevation also makes incoming wind rise giving effect to Orographic rain.

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Westerlies

Westerlies are winds blowing between 30° – 60° in northern and southern hemisphere in a westerly direction. They blow in Ferrel cell (30° – 60°)

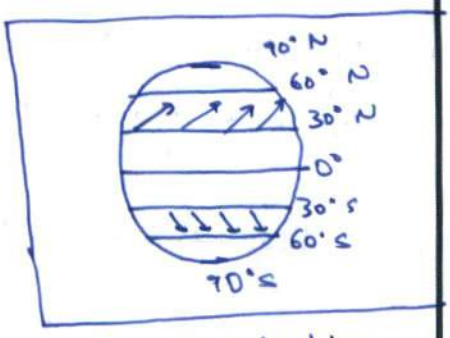

Fig: Westerlies

Northern Westerlies	Southern Westerlies
1. Slow in speed due to higher continental landmass	1. Very high speed due to more ocean surface compared to land – thus less friction
2. Low coriolis force effect.	2. High Coriolis force effect so much that winds sometimes blow parallel to isobar.

Southern Westerlies are in fact so intense that they are called "Roaring Westerlies" and give rise to powerful ocean current – "West Wind Drift" in the Pacific Ocean.

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2. What is palaeomagnetism? Explain how it serves as a bridging evidence for Plate Tectonics Theory. **(150 words) 10**

पुराचुम्बकत्व क्या है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत के प्रमाण हेतु एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य करता है।

Palaeomagnetism is the study of magnetic effects shown by Earth's rocks.

Earth behaves like a geomagnet with its magnetic north and south poles due to electromagnetism of iron and nickel particles in the outer core.

This magnetism of Earth results in alignment of ferric minerals (Iron, nickel, cobalt) in a rock in alignment with Earth's geomagnet.

The study of this alignment in rocks (palaeo-magnetism) serves as a bridging evidence for Plate Tectonic Theory.

Plate Tectonic Theory in geomorphology explains that Earth's lithosphere is composed of numerous plates floating over a plastic asthenosphere.

Due to the movement of plates, lithospheric crust is being continuously consumed at

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Convergence zones and new crust created at divergence zone.

Palaeomagnetism serves as bridging evidence for the theory as - ~~it has~~

- It has been seen rocks at same distance from a divergence zone have similar magnetic alignment. This proves that they belong to the same age and were once together
- On the other hand rocks near the divergence zone have similar but different magnetic alignment.

This proves two things

- Earth's magnetic field is constantly changing
- Sea floor is spreading and new crust is created at divergence zone.

Sea floor spreading is a direct evidence of Plate Tectonic Theory.

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3. Mention the conditions responsible for occurrence of Temperature Inversion in atmosphere. Elaborating on its various types, highlight its effects on the biosphere. **(150 words) 10**

वायुमंडल में तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की घटना हेतु उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, इसके द्वारा जैवमंडल पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Temperature usually decreases with increasing hieght because air expands and thus adiabatically cools on rising.

Temperature inversion refers to an anamoly where temperature increases with increasing hieght.

Conditions Responsible

1. Long, clear winter night – At night, earth loses heat. During winters when nights are long due to prolonged cooling, at early day time, temperature at surface may be less than that at some hieght – temperature inversion.

2. Mountains – In mountainous topography, due to tall surrounding mountains, the rising air cannot expand and infact rolls down the slope to adiabatically warm. This also produces temperature inversion where valley is cooler that mid slopes where air is trapped.

3. Urban heat island – Similar effect as mentioned

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above due to tall buildings in cities.

4. Deserts - In deserts, since land does not have much water, it cools quickly at night leading to very low temperature at surface - lower than air above it - temperature inversion.

Types

- **Tropospheric** - as mentioned above
- **Stratospheric** - where temperature increases with rising height due to rising ozone concentration
- **Thermosphere** - Temp. increases with height due to EM waves + ions.

Effects on Biosphere

1. Very low temperature may exceed toleration limit for some organisms
2. Fog - due to low temperature - affecting visibility
3. Pollution - as air is static and air pollutants are stuck near the ground.

That is why air pollution is most troublesome in winters during early morning.

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4. Highlight the importance of iron and steel industry as the basic building block of the economy. In this context, discuss the key features of the National Steel Policy, 2017. **(150 words) 10**

अर्थव्यवस्था के आधारभूत निर्माण खंड के रूप में लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Iron and steel industry is the core heavy, capital intensive industry that founded the industrial revolution in 18th century.

Even today, iron and steel industry is the basic building block of economy because –

1) All industrial machinery requires iron and steel.

2) Construction of houses, offices, other industries necessarily involve iron and steel.

3) Infrastructure development in country – be it roads, railways, shipping, navigation depend on iron and steel.

4) Iron is a raw material for several other industries like alloy industries etc.

5) Iron and steel industry being the mother of industries – as all industries indispensibly depend on it for their functioning

6) High export potential – as iron and steel are

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always in demand.

Its importance can be known by the fact that Trump began his trade war by imposing ~~tax~~ tarrifs on steel ~~and~~. de development of Steel industry is key to develop economy.

India is the third largest steel producing nation ~~among~~ after China and Japan.

National Steel Policy 2017 —

1) Aims to increase its contribution in national GDP
2) Increase exports of steel industry
3) Generate employment
4) Focus on developing modern technology for global competitiveness of our steel industry.
5) Electric smelting to reduce dependence on imported coking coal and also to reduce Carbon emissions.

India must aim to be the largest and best quality steel producer and exporter in the world.

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5. Analyse the phenomenon of 'Resource Curse', by giving adequate examples from around the world as well as India. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व और भारत से यथोचित उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए 'संसाधन अभिशाप' की परिघटना का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Resource curse means where abundant natural resources act as detriment to national well being rather than promoting it.

The phenomenon was highlighted by Economic Survey (20 17-18).

Natural resources are the bedrock of economic value chain and thus always in high demand. Particularly in present times when demand is rising and supply is limited.

This results in abundant prospects of wealth and development for regions rich in natural resources.

Resource curse refers to the observation that though resource rich regime are rich in wealth they lack development.

Examples from World

1. Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Iraq are rich in oil and gas resources. These resources are monopolised by state which also monopolises the wealth generated from it. It has led to

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a rentier economy and patronage based political system. Since citizens are ~~pai~~ not required to pay taxes, they have no democratic rights to seek accountability \ state.

2. Rich resources e.g- Iraq, Syria has led to geopolitical interventions by superpowers resulting in war, instability, misery.

3. Resources in Africa- mineral and energy have led to civil wars and ethnic conflicts.

4. Colonisation of Asia and Africa in 17th and 18th centuries was because of their rich resources.

INDIA

Eastern states Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Chattisgarh, Odisha have rich natural resources but are amongst least developed states because-

1) More revenue from resources means less taxation of people leading to less democratic accountability

2) Conflict between state, corporate, tribals over control of natural resources. It has given rise to Left Wing Extremism, which has prevented exploitation of these abundant resources.

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6. Growth of natural capital is vital for sustainable economic development in India. In this context, state the concept, strategy and broad policy guidelines for Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) for effective management of natural resources. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में संधारणीय आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी की वृद्धि अपरिहार्य है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी लेखांकन (NCA) की अवधारणा, रणनीति और व्यापक नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Natural Capital means the wealth of natural resources that we have that generate significant economic returns.

Growth of natural capital is vital for sustainable economic development because –

1) It is natural capital that provides the resource base for all economic processes.

2) Absence of natural capital results in catastrophic effects like extreme weather events, climate change, climate change induced disasters etc that affects economic growth.

3) Livelihood of many tribals, farmers and village communities depend on natural capital.

Natural Capital Accounting

CONCEPT – Economic growth is the result of financial capital, human capital and natural capital.

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Formal accounting of national income often takes into account only financial and economic capital — like machinery, capital assets etc.

To get a complete picture of our present wealth and future economic prospects, it is important to also account natural capital.

It will also incentivise policy makers to conserve and augment natural capital.

STRATEGY — Based on ecosystem services valuing — Various ecosystem services like fruits, nuts (provisioning); regulatory etc are ascribed economic value and then they are accounted.

Thus, it takes into account not just quantity but also quality of ecosystem.

World Bank has launched WAVES to promote Natural Capital Accounting.

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7. Discuss the reasons behind increased instances of human-wildlife conflict and suggest some mitigation measures to address them. **(150 words) 10**

मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के बढ़ते दृष्टांतों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए कुछ शमनकारी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Human- wildlife conflict refers to conflicting interests of human and wildlife

- wild animals entering farms & village
- wild animals killed by vehicles on highways

Reasons

1) Habitat destruction – Forest Cover is reducing forcing wild animals to enter human settlements.

2) Habitat Fragmentation – due to construction of infrastructure like roads, highways – this affects large animals like Elephants which have large grazing area – Coming in conflict with humans

3) Degrading quality of forests – and also due to Commercial forestry – forests do not supply enough quality food etc – forcing animals to move out into human farms

4) Development- Environment conflict – while humans see environment as a resource to

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be exploited for developments, for wildlife it is their source of sustenance.

5) Commercial exploitation of ~~wildlife~~ wildlife - for trophy or to make various products from their body parts.

GOVERNMENT Measures

- Project Elephant → address human-elephant conflict
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 → Protected areas for wildlife and ban on hunting
- Part IV of Constitution → directs state to conserve wildlife.

Mitigation Measures

1. Improving forest cover and forest quality - utilising funds from Forest Invest Programme of World Bank.
2. Animal Corridors - Connecting protected areas for free movement of wildlife.
3. Eco-sensitive areas - around protected areas as buffer zones to prevent human-~~wildlife~~ wildlife conflict.

Above all, it requires eco-friendly development strategies.

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8. Montreal Protocol is often considered as the most successful international environmental treaty. Highlighting the achievements of the protocol, discuss the reasons for its success. **(150 words) 10**

मांट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल को प्राय: सर्वाधिक सफल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण संधि के रूप में माना जाता है। इस प्रोटोकॉल की उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी सफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Montreal Protocol, a legally binding Protocol, signed in 1987 is a protocol to Vienna Convention that phases out use of Ozone Depleting Sustances (ODS).

The protocol is one of the most successful international environmental treaty because

- Near universal ratification
- Compliance with treaty obligations

This has resulted in significant achievements

1) Ozone hole over Antarctic is contracting and Ozone concentration is again increasing

2) Ozone Depleting substance as decided by Protocol especially Chloro Fluoro Carbons (CFCs) have been phased out almost completely. Now their substitutes are used in Refrigerator, Air Conditioners etc.

3) Recently, in 2017, Kigali Amendment ~~was~~ to Montreal Protocol was signed to phase out

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use of HCFCs - which were causing global warming.

Thus Montreal Protocol has achieved not just ozone regeneration but an instrument to arrest Climate Change.

Kigali Amendment has come into force from 2019.

Reasons for Success

1. Seriousness of Problem - Ozone depletion would have increased exposure to harmful UV rays
   - Diseases skin, eye
   - Low crop productivity
   - Adverse effect on materials
   - Ecosystem productivity

2. Political will of developed countries - Lying in temperate zone, they were at greater risk of ozone depletion.

3. Funding and Technological support to developing countries - Multilateral fund (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNIDO) was established to help them phase out ODS.

Similar political commitment is required for success of Paris Agreement to mitigate climate change.

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9. Identify different factors that trigger Glacial Lake Outburst Floods. Also, suggest certain measures that need to be taken to minimize their impact. **(150 words) 10**

उन विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो हिमनदीय झील प्रस्फोट जनित बाढ़ (ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड) को प्रेरित करते हैं। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावों को न्यून करने हेतु किए जाने वाले कुछ आवश्यक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods are associated with glacial regions.

Factors Triggering them

1. Earthquake - may cause glacial lake to Outburst.

2. Volcanism - may also cause tectonic movements

3. Glacier Melting - may increase volume of water in glacial lake causing it to outburst. The risk is even more when global climate is warming

4. Avalance - That may bring boulders blocking glacial rivers causing outburst upstream.

5. Heavy rainfall / snowfall - may also increase the volume of water in glacial lake beyond its carrying capacity.

Since glacial lake Outburst floods cannot be predicted well in advance, there is a

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need to be prepared to minimise their impact

1. Hazard Mapping - Vulnerability to any event of glacial flooding should be mapped for adequate mitigation strategies.

2. Afforestation downstream - to reduce the flow and impact of flood

3. Retentional walls or other such structures may also be constructed

4. Strong engineered structures - to withstand glacial flood - NOT to be built on loose ground.

5. Contour bunding or building terraces on slope to reduce impact

6. Community Involvement - for better planning, sensitisation and implementation of crisis management plans.

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10. Discuss India's vulnerability to chemical disasters. In this context, mention safety initiatives taken to address chemical risk in India. **(150 words) 10**

रासायनिक आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में रासायनिक जोखिम से निपटने हेतु की गई सुरक्षा पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Chemical disasters are human induced disasters associated with storage, transport, disposal or processing of chemicals.

Being a leader in chemical industry, India is significantly vulnerable to chemical disasters.

Reasons for Vulnerability

- Chemical industry in India
- Outdated machinery
- Unscientific disposal methods
- Lack of Crisis management plan in industries
- Closeness between industries + residential places.

Safety Measures Taken

These measures were largely taken after Bhopal Gas Tragedy, 1984 – worst chemical disaster in India till date.

1. Environment Protection Act, 1986 – allows government to regulate industrial processes for safety + risk mitigation.
2. Hazardous Waste Management Rules – by Ministry of Environment mandating procedures

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for disposal of hazardous waste including chemicals

3. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1992 - to fix liability of operator in case of a chemical disaster.

4. NDMA Guidelines → to industries regarding storage, transport, disposal and processing of ~~industri~~ chemicals

→ also early detection and alarm system to be placed in industries

→ A disaster response plan to be prepared by industry and train its workers

→ Awareness of citizens living around chemical industries about risks and necessary safety measures in case of a disaster.

→ Conducting drills - to enhance preparedness.

The key to mitigate chemical risk in India lies in spirited implementation of these safety measures.

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11. Differentiate between eustatic and isostatic type of sea-level changes. Also, discuss the resultant landforms which are likely to be formed as a result of sea-level fluctuations. **(250 words) 15**

सुस्थितिक और समस्थितिक प्रकार के सागर तल परिवर्तनों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, सागर-तल के उतार-चढ़ाव के परिणामस्वरूप निर्मित होने वाली संभावित परिणामी भू-आकृतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sea level changes are becoming more pronounced due to climate change induced melting of glaciers.

Sea Level Change

Eustatic
A part of sea rises more in level than others — temporarily
↓
Eventually the sea level rise gets even

Isostatic
an equanimous increase in sea level.

Landforms As a Result of Sea Level Fluctuations

Erosional

Depositional

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Explain the reasons behind earthquakes in Himalayas being more intense and frequent than the ones occurring in Alps region. Why are scientists predicting a largescale earthquake in northern India? Also, elaborate upon some prominent earthquake forecasting techniques. **(250 words) 15**

आल्प्स क्षेत्र में आने वाले भूकंपों की तुलना में हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के अधिक तीव्र होने और बारंबार आने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। वैज्ञानिक उत्तर भारत में उच्च तीव्रता वाले भूकंप के आने की भविष्यवाणी क्यों कर रहे हैं? साथ ही, भूकंप पूर्वानुमान संबंधी कुछ प्रमुख तकनीकों का सिवस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Earthquake is a sudden movement of Earth's surface due to release of energy caused by movement of tectonic plates.

Himalayas and Alps both witness Earthquakes because of the underlying convergent plate boundary movement.

Himalayas
Indo Australian Plate
↓
Eurasian Plate

Alps
African Plate
↓
Eurasian Plate

Earthquakes in Himalayas are MORE INTENSE because –

1) ~~Earthquake~~ Himalayas are younger than Alps – thus tectonically more active.

2) While Alps have been formed, Himalayas are still being formed. The hieght of Himalayas is slowly increasing. Since the

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the buckling up of Earth is still in motion, earthquakes are more frequent and more intense.

3) Subduction of Indo-Australian Plate - under the Eurasian plate - leading to thick continental crust under Himalayas - producing frequent and intense Earthquakes.

Earthquakes are difficult to predict. Most common vantage point is that if Earthquake has occurred in a place, it is quite probable to repeat.

Scientists are predicting a large scale Earthquake in Northern India because —

- Earthquakes have occurred frequently in Northern India because of the Himalayas.
- But no major earthquake has happened in recent past.

This has led scientists to believe that a powerful Earthquake is building up under the Himalayas that can anytime occur.

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The energy due to plate movements is building up which will suddenly release.

According to 2nd ARC (Crisis Management) there is no credible Earthquake prediction possible.

NDMA guidelines also point out the same.

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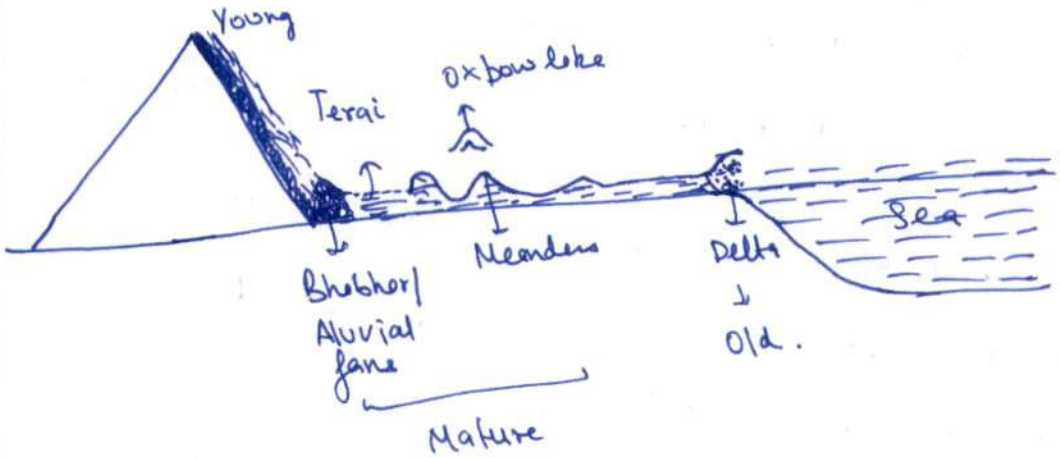
13. Explain the role of river as a geomorphic agent with suitable examples of landforms formed during its course of flow. **(250 words) 15**

नदी प्रवाह के दौरान निर्मित होने वाले भू-आकृतियों के उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित भू-आकृतिक कारक के रूप में नदी की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।

River is a geomorphic agent responsible for exogenic movements on the Earth's surface. It is a denundational agent that seeks to level down the Earth's surface.

It, during its course forms both erosional and depositional landforms.



Young

In young stage river has high velocity and its erosional activity far exceeds its depositional activity.

1. V-shaped valleys - formed due to vertical

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erosion because of high speed.

2. U-shaped Valley - As its speed decreases while arriving at lower slopes, it also starts lateral erosion forming U-shaped valleys.

MATURE STAGE

1. Bhabhar or Alluvial fans - Deposition of big boulders as river arrives at plains from hill slopes.

2. Terai - A morshy area after Bhabhar when river water re emerges.

3. Bhangar and Khadar - Calcerous deposits

4. Meanders - The turns of rivers are called meanders due to slowing speed and increasing deposition.

Note - Jhelum River forms meanders in young stage itself because of high sediments in Kashmir valley.

5. Ox Bow lake - When a meander gets cut off from main river course. This is because

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of large scale deposition while river chooses the path of least resistance.

6. Ravines and Gullies – may be formed – leading to badland topography e.g – in Chambal. This is an erosional feature of river in mature stage.

OLD STAGE – Here river loses speed significantly such that, it only deposits, does not erode.

1. Deltas – Deposition of very fine sediments before river enters sea.
   - Areas fertile for cultivation
   - May be of many shapes
     - Arcuate
     - Cuspate
     - Estuary

In a estuary, river does not deposit sediments – directly merges in the sea. e.g – Narmada, Tapi etc.

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14. Identify the major Uranium reserves in the world and the countries from where India sources it. What measures are required to ensure supply security of fuel for nuclear plants in the country? **(250 words) 15**

विश्व के प्रमुख यूरेनियम भंडारों और उन देशों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ से भारत इसका आयात करता है। देश में परमाणु संयंत्रों के लिए ईंधन आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Uranium is a rich energy source naturally occurring in two isotopes – U-235 and U-237.

The radio-activity of U-237 makes Uranium an important fuel for nuclear power plants.

Major Uranium Reserves

- AUSTRALIA
- KAZAKHASTAN
- CANADA
- INDIA
- CHINA

(Largest reserves)

Some African countries like Nigeria also have economically viable reserves of Uranium.

India sources Uranium from Australia, Kazakhastan majorly.

India has signed Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement with major uranium rich nations including Australia, Kazakhastan, Canada to secure supply of Uranium fuel.

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Measures Required to ensure supply security of fuel for nuclear plants in India are —

1) Membership of NSG – At present, India has a waiver from ~~NG~~ NSG as a result of Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement 2008. This waiver allows us to participate in nuclear trade and buy uranium internationally.

For long term security of uranium supply, it is important to be member of NSG to secure our interests from within

2) Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreements – As it is a requirement in domestic laws of most supplier nations.

It ensures uranium fuel is required only for civilian purposes and not for proliferation of nuclear weapons.

3) Exploiting India's own uranium reserves by employing modern technology and inviting ~~mor~~ private investment.

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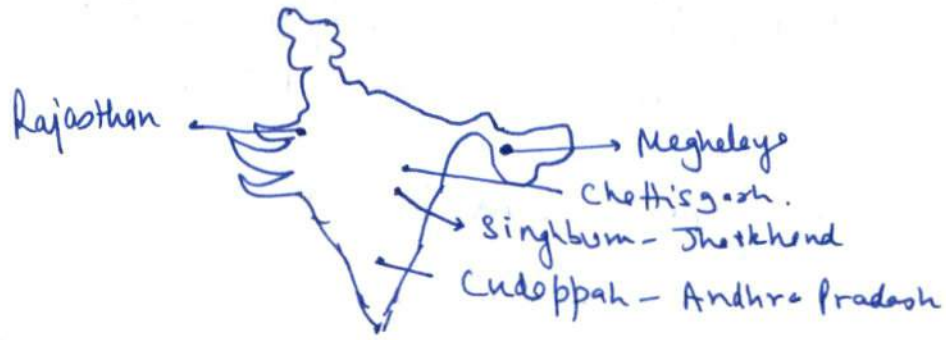

Uranium Reserves in India

(4) Buying strategic uranium mines abroad - to secure fuel supply - a strategy followed by China aggressively.

(5) Advancing Third Stage of India's Nuclear Plan to develop thorium based power plants as we ourselves have one of the largest thorium reserves in the world.

As Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam said nuclear energy is the solution to India's energy needs. Its development requires a steady fuel supply.

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15. What is seabed mining and why is it important for India? Highlight the environmental challenges associated with seabed mining and discuss how these can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

सीबेड माइनिंग क्या है और यह भारत के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? सीबेड माइनिंग से जुड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है।

Seabed mining refers to commercial extraction of resources associated with seabed. These are –

- Energy Resources → Hydrocarbons
- Mineral Resources → e.g. Polymetallic nodules.

IMPORTANCE for INDIA

1. Vast EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) and also 1500 km² of area in Central Indian Ocean Basin alloted by International Seabed Authority under UNCLOS — This means India has huge POTENTIAL RESOURCES that by technology and investment need to be harnessed.

2. Economic prosperity – Some reports suggest, these resources may help India's energy needs for next 100 years. Mineral resources will add to economic wealth.

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3. Add to technological knowhow - with collateral benefits in other fields.

4. Geo-strategic advantage - Expertise gained by India can help it to be a valuable partner for developing countries in Asia and Africa to help them harness resources within their EEZ.

5. Counter Chinese dominance - which is making intense ~~at~~ efforts in sea bed mining in South China Sea and Western Pacific Ocean - increasing its power in Asian geopolitics.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

1. Hydrocarbons especially natural gas may leak during extraction causing significant addition to stock of greenhouse gases - accelerating global warming

2. Mining operations may pollute ocean water, release toxins, and kill marine life.

3. Kill Ocean bed ecology - especially benthic organisms.

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Measures to address them

1. Development of better technologies
2. Testing technologies adequately before use
3. International collaboration
   - Development of eco-friendly technologies
   - Developing regulations to prevent environmental pollution from sea bed mining
4. Strong domestic laws and regulations

Ministry of Earth Sciences has launched Deep Sea Mission that will accelerate India's progress in sea bed mining.

It aims to develop both scientific knowhow as well as commercially viable technologies to exploit rich resources contained in the sea bed.

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16. What is Conservation Agriculture? Highlight the prospects and challenges of adopting Conservation Agriculture in India. Also, mention some important policy considerations for its promotion. **(250 words) 15**

संरक्षण कृषि क्या है? भारत में संरक्षण कृषि को अपनाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसके प्रोत्साहन के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

FAO defines Conservation Agriculture as an environment friendly agriculture system that aids in environmental conservation.

It involves –
- Organic manure
- Integrated Pest Management
- Multiple cropping, Crop Rotation, Intercropping
- Minimal or No Ploughing

PROSPECTS

1) Environment sustainability – especially when Green Revolution involving chemical fertilisers and excessive water have degraded land + depleted ground water.

2) Long term food security – which is linked to environment sustainability

3) Climate resilience – It will reduce Carbon emissions and also better adapt to climate Change.

4) Increase farmers income – by reducing

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dependence on costly inputs - HYV seeds, fertilisers.

5) Better health - because of organic nature of conservation agriculture.

6) Biodiversity Protection - by checking indiscreet use of pesticides.

7) Save government expenditure - on farm subsidies on inputs like fertilisers (70,000 crore)

CHALLENGES

1. Yeild - It is argued that conservation agriculture may lead to decline in yeild levels - thus not fulfil food demands of our growing population.

Sikkim, after turning organic, now has started to witness fall in yeild.

2. Awareness among farmer - about prospects and methods of conservation agriculture.

3. May increase labour cost - for farmers as conservation agriculture requires more labour.

4. Certification - of organic products is not institutionalised and widespread to incentivise farmers for conservation agriculture.

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POLICY Considerations

1) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana – aims to promote Organic farming through Cluster based approach

2) Sub-Mission on Agro Forestry in National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture can also promote Conservation Agriculture.

3) Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) – Union Budget (2019-20) has declared to promote this practice. It essentially is an aspect of conservation agriculture where no purchased external input is required.

ZBNF is widely promoted in states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh.

A detailed study on yield levels of Conservation Agriculture should be carried out. If found optimal, should be upscaled throughout the nation.

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17. Analyse how far the 'Katowice Climate Package' goes in achieving the objectives of the Paris Climate agreement amid the concerns of developing countries like India. **(250 words) 15**

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की चिंताओं के संबंध में पेरिस जलवायु समझौते के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में 'कैटोवाइस जलवायु पैकेज' कितना कारगर सिद्ध हुआ है।

Katowice Climate Package is the outcome of COP-24 to UNFCCC held in Katowice, Poland. It aims to set implementation rules for Paris Climate Agreement which will come into force from 2020.

Concerns of Developing Countries like India are -

- Following principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibility" (CDR) where developed countries should make and implement larger commitments.
- Financial assistance from developed countries - to achieve INDCs in Paris Agreement
- Technological assistance - from developed countries to mitigate climate change.

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- Loss and Damage – as agreed in Warsaw CoP in 2013 should be activated to compensate developing countries for damages due to climate change
- Assistance for adaptation to climate change as developing countries are most vulnerable especially small island developing countries.
- Green Climate fund – as agreed in Cancun CoP, 2010 should be effectively established to provide climate finance to developing countries.

Katowice Climate Package

- It establish modalities for filing compliance with national INDCs
- It deals with review mechanism to regularly review countries' progress in achieving INDCs and also updating them.
- A Kyoto like market mechanism has been established to trade credits won by exceeding INDC targets.

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However it has failed to address the concerns of developing countries as —

- There is no definite roadmap to achieve the target of mobilising 100 billion $ in Green Climate Fund by 2020.

- The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility is also inadequately met. USA has pulled out of Paris Climate Deal. European nations' commitments under their respective INDCs do not match their expected responsibility.

Achieving the Paris Climate Deal target of preventing global rise of temp beyond 2°C by 2100 can be achieved only by collective cooperation of all nations in spirit of mutualism.

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18. Examine the factors responsible for causing soil pollution in India. Discussing its impact on various ecosystem services, suggest some remedial measures to restore polluted soil. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मृदा प्रदूषण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। विभिन्न पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना करते हुए, प्रदूषित मृदा का जीर्णोद्धार करने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Soil ~~pot~~ pollution means degradation of soil resources reducing its productive capacity to support vegetation.

Factors Responsible for Soil Pollution

1. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers - have polluted soil with these chemicals
2. Plastic Pollution - Excessive use of single use plastic - which is non-biodegradable has resulted in plastic (especially microplastic beads) entering soil
3. Industrial discharge - without treatment into open environment
4. Hospital waste
5. Radioactive waste from nuclear power plant if not well treated may pollute soil.

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6. Falling Ground water levels - have accelerated soil pollution as water can dilute pollution.

7. Soil erosion - due to deforestration has also increased concentration of pollutants.

IMPACT on Ecosystem Services

1. Water - soil stores water. Soil pollution pollutes ground water

2. Raising crops - Polluted soil will have reduced capacity to support plant growth resulting in decreased crop and ecosystem productivity

3. Microbial growth - will also be constrained due to soil pollution which will impede humus formation, nitrogen fixation - key ecosystem services.

4. Food chain - Soil is the fountainhead of all food chain. Soil pollution results in toxic pollutants entering food chain - including in human beings.

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Remedial Measures to Restore Polluted Soil

1. Augment groundwater aquifers – through afforestation and rainwater harvesting. High water level will dilute concentration of nutrients

2. Bio-remediation – using microbes that can degrade pollutants and make soil pollution free.

3. Growing special trees – that can absorb pollutants naturally freeing soil from them.

4. Investing in research and development – to develop easy and economical methods of treating polluted soils.

Soil Health Card is important in knowing pollution levels in a soil – according to which relevant solution may be applied.

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19. Discuss the vulnerabilities of urban areas to disasters. What measures have been taken to minimise the losses in such areas during disasters? What further improvements would you suggest to make them more resilient? **(250 words) 15**

आपदाओं के प्रति शहरी क्षेत्रों की सुभेद्यताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। आपदाओं के दौरान ऐसे क्षेत्रों में होने वाली क्षति को न्यून करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? आप उन्हें और अधिक लचीला (रिज़िल्यन्ट) बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे?

Disasters are large scale crisis involving human and economic losses beyond the coping capacity of a community on its own.

Vulnerabilities of Urban Areas

1. Earthquake - as occurred in Bhuj in 2001. Delhi lying close to Himalayas is also vulnerable to Earthquake.

2. Urban floods - As examples in Chennai, Mumbai show, their occurrence is continuously increasing due to

Climate change induced extreme weather events

Poor Urban Planning

3. Water crisis - By 2020, Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai are expected to go out of groundwater. Modern cities in India are vulnerable to this water scarcity because —

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More demand then supply

Poor Management
- No rainwater harvesting
- Poor Water supply infrastructure & leakage
- Wastage

4. Industrial Disasters – since industries are associated with urban areas.

5. Road | highway | Bridge Collapse – like in Mumbai where overbridge in a railway station Collapsed.

Measures Taken

1. Hazard Mapping – to indicate vulnerabilities of various cities
2. Including Disaster Management in City Master Plans
3. Construction Norms – include disaster risk reduction measures.
4. National and State Disaster Response Plans.
5. Constitution of National Disaster Response Force.

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Suggestions

1. Enforcement of construction norms - for disaster resilient buildings; preventing construction on natural streams, lakes etc.

2. Community Involvement - at all stages of disaster management - mitigation, response and rehabilitation.

3. Coordination between central, state agencies and Urban Local bodies

4. Specific and structural and non-structural mitigation measures for various disaster risks as outlined in NDMA Guidelines.

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20. What is Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)? Highlight its main principles, features and significance for resilient disaster preparedness in India. **(250 words) 15**

समुदाय आधारित आपदा प्रबंधन (CBDM) क्या है? भारत में लचीली (रिज़िल्यन्ट) आपदा तैयारियों हेतु इसके मुख्य सिद्धांतों, विशेषताओं और महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Community Based Disaster Management means involvement of community in all stages of disaster management

- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Rehabilitation

PRINCIPLES

- Community involvement is key to success of disaster management.

  It is recognised as an essential principle in Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30)

FEATURES

1. Combining traditional knowledge with modern technology for effective disaster risk reduction. Communities have abundant experience of generations in dealing with disasters.

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2. Involving Community in enforcement of various norms / laws pertaining to land use, Construction etc.

3. Preparing local hazard vulnerability map with participation of local community.

4. Training community in responding to disaster whenever it occurs

5. Strong Communication links between Community and administration to ~~infor~~ warn local people of an impending disaster timely and secure evacuation.

6. Community support in rehabilitation - in "BUILDING BACK BETTER" - that is more disaster resilient.

SIGNIFICANCE

1. Increases success of disaster management

2. Traditional knowledge is sometimes more valuable - e.g. During Uttarkashi Earthquake

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While modern buildings fell, traditional houses stood firm.

3 It is only with community support that evacuation can be secured timely and search and rescue operations carried out ~~in disp~~ during disaster ~~response~~.

2nd ARC in Crisis Management Report and NDMA Guidelines stress on adoption of Community Based Disaster Management.

13

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arctic region is becoming geopolitically, geoeconomically and ecologically significant due to melting of ice due to Climate change

Ecological significance

Melting of ice at Global North pole has significant impact on global ecology - rise in sea level; accelerating climate change.

Geopolitical significance

1. Region emerging as source of geopolitical contest among major powers due to rich resource potential - oil, gas, minerals etc.
2. Can provide new shipping route from East Asia to North America - reducing salience of Indo-Pacific
3. Increase strategic significance of Russia, and other Arctic rim countries.

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Opportunities for India's Long Term Interests

1. Rich resource availability to aid economic growth in India
2. Study of ecology of North Pole to aid in study of ice caps of Himalayas
3. Opening of Arctic navigation route will reduce China's dependence on Malacca strait - reducing India's strategic edge over China.
4. China is building Polar Silk Road to tap opportunities of Arctic.

India has opened research station HIMADRI at Norway. India is also an observer in Arctic Council.

India must engage with Arctic Countries to tap the growing opportunities in the region.

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2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

Afghanistan lies at heart of Asia - at intersection of West Asia, Central Asia and South Asia - making it strategically important with direct security implications for India.

The strategic patience of USA in Afghanistan is wearing out. It is keen to pull out at the earliest.

CHALLENGES FOR INDIA

1. It will increase the role of Taliban in Afghanistan which will exercise governmental power.
2. Taliban in power has direct impact on spread of religious extremism and terrorism in India
3. It will increase Pakistan's strategic depth in Afghanistan which may be

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used by Pakistan to provide safe haven to terrorists trained against India.

4. May push Afghanistan back to political conservatism leading to all Indian efforts in promoting democracy in Afghanistan being wasted.

5. India's 2 billion $ developmental expenditure may go waste due to Pakistan gaining one India in the new peace deal.

OPTIONS FOR INDIA

1. Engage in the dialogue process to ensure that the final peace deal accomodates India's concerns that Afghan territory is not used as safe haven by terrorists

2. Since India is key regional player as US South Asia Strategy 2017 recognises, India should veto and protest against any deal against Indian interests.

India's interests lie in a stable, plural, sovereign, democratic Afghanistan,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS was formed in 2008 to promote a multi polar world order that functions in spirit of multilateralism and for reform of international financial system that is dominated by interests of West.

However, its effective functioning is constrained by internal contradictions —

1. In trade, India and Brazil themselves have grievances against China because of a large trade deficit. This prevents them from having a common position in international trade negotiations at WTO.

2. In environment, Russia as a developed country has contradictory position as compared to others which are developing.

3. Also, there is a growing strategic mistrust between India and China.

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4. While Russia and China favour strong anti-US declarations in joint statement on trade war; India, Brazil, South Africa desist due to closer ties with USA.

5. In terrorism, Indian initiative is thwarted by China that supports + protects Pakistan.

Yet, despite differences, BRICS has been successful in following respects —

1) BRICS Bank - at Shanghai - to lend at better terms to developing countries

2) BRICS Contingency fund - to meet short term Balance of Payment crisis - as an alternative to IMF that imposes strict conditions.

3) Respectable forum - in world politics - in winning the support of developing countries for reform of West led world order.

4) Cooperation in health, education, tourism

5) Initiative to form BRICS Credit Rating Agency. BRICS holds immense potential for emergence of a new world order.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Foreign policy refers to the strategy ~~objectives~~ adopted by a state to promote its NATIONAL INTEREST in its foreign relations with other states and international actors.

Soft power refers to power of ATTRACTION. India has high soft power owing to its - ancient civilisational character, rich spiritual heritage; diverse and colourful culture; Bollywood; Indian food, dance, traditional handicrafts etc.

Soft Power to meet foreign policy Objectives

1. It is because of soft power that India's rise is not seen as threat by any country in world (except Pakistan) but as an opportunity for further world peace.

2. Since, most nations are democracies, a favourable public opinion for India due to

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its soft power promotes political ties.

3. Indian diaspora are welcomed and not seen as threat due to India's soft power.

However, as Joseph Nye said, soft power alone is not sufficient in achieving national interest. It needs to be complemented with HARD POWER - Power of economy, military.

1. To engage with developing countries of Asia and Africa to counter China's influence, a strong economy is required so that we have enough capital for overseas investment.

2. National security threats emanating from Pakistan sponsored terrorism can be met only with military power

3. Similarly, growing Chinese assertiveness and naval presence can be countered to secure Indian interests by matching its military + economic power.

Smart power, properly, is right combination of hard power + soft power.

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5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India has a 15000 km long territorial border and around 7500 long maritime border.

Border Management

- Safeguarding the sanctity of border
- Preventing infiltration
- Preventing smuggling
- Vigil + Monitoring

Role of Space Technology

1. Remote sensing satellites can be used to closely and minutely observe border areas and detect any attempts of infiltration or smuggling.

2. Communication - Safe and secure communication between personnel and various agencies for border management.

3. Positioning systems - Can help provide exact coordinates of adversary / enemy to be neutralized.

4. Navigation - for Coast Guard / Navy

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Steps Taken so far

1. Cartosat satellites - provide remote sensing services for border management.
2. Rukhmini satellite - for Indian navy for observing Indian Ocean
3. GSAT 7 - for secure communication for Indian Air Force.
4. EMISAT - aid in gathering electronic military intelligence.
5. NAVIC / IRNSS - provide secure positioning service for security agencies
6. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management - aims to integrate use of space technology in border management.

Recently ISRO is also planning a satellite exclusively for Ministry of Home Affairs to aid in border management.

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6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA gives special powers to Armed forces in "disturbed areas" to search any premise; arrest / detain an individual without warrent and even fire at and kill some one in conflict with law.

Functional Requirement

1. Disturbed area means one where law and order situation is broken to an extent that it poses threat to India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

2. Since, the very existence of nation-state is threatened, use of extra-ordinary powers to restore order is warrented.

3. Special powers are needed to deal with armed insurgents who recognise no law

4. Immunity to officers under the Act such

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that they cannot be prosecuted for any offence except by permission of Central Government. is necessary to boost the morale of armed forces to encourage them to perform their duty fearlessly.

AFSPA is currently operational in Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland.

It has often been criticised for

Human Rights Violations

→ Wherever extraordinary powers are given, they are liable to be misused

→ promotes disaffection among local population which further fuels insurgency

→ Inherently unjust as human rights should be inviolable.

Thus, government should promote strong INTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY mechanisms that reduce human rights violations and win the trust of local population

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7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As is said "fervour is the weapon of choice of the impotent". India has been a victim of terrorism sponsored and abetted from across the border to create communal conflicts and bleed India with thousand cuts.

Use of internet has created both challenges and opportunities.

CHALLENGES

1. Promote radical content - among vulnerable youth in a targetted manner so as to recruit them to spread terror.

2. Financing - Use of crypto currency has promoted illegitimate terror funding escaping the oversight to regulatory agencies.

3. Secured communication - across different parts of the world using DARKNET that is beyond interception by security agencies.

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4. Information availability - in ways of spreading terror, making low tech bomb/ explosive device at home.

The global recruitment by ISIS from America, Europe, Asia shows the challenges posed by internet.

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Opportunity to spread message of peace, communal harmony.
2. Send De-radicalisation content to radicalised/vulnerable youth
3. Better technology to intercept terrorist networks, detect suspicious communications and transactions.

Thus, for internet to be an opportunity in fight against terrorism, security agencies must be technologically one step ahead of the terrorist organisations.

National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) has been set up in National Security Secretariat,

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8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Astronomy refere to scientific study of universe.

Chendrashekhar Limit refere to

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space debris refers to waste generated and accumulated in outer space due to old satellites which are no longer in use or because of failure of space missions.

Risk Posed by Space Debris

1. May harm working satellites
2. May hit international space station
3. A major impediment in manned space missions
4. May accumulate and fall on Earth surface causing harm to life + property.
5. May impede future space missions.

Measures for Mitigation

1. Preventing space wars including destruction of enemy's satellites by missile attack that produces large space debris

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2. Enforce Responsibility on space faring nations - to efficiently manage space debris generated from their space operations.

3. Promoting space collaboration - to reduce space assets due to each nation pursuing independent space goals.

Steps for Removal

1. International collaboration - to remove existing space debris

2. Dedicated space missions - to remove space debris.

EU launched STARDUST to clear space debris.

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10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is the largest defence importer in the world. It not only leads to outflow of foreign exchange but makes our national security significantly vulnerable and sovereignty threatened by outside interference.

Challenges in Defence Indigenisation

1. Lack of technology development – Technology development is slow which leads to dependence on outside powers.

2. Lack of viability of Defence PSUs – in terms of economic efficiency, modern machinery, skilled workforce to deliver contracts on time.

For example – due to significant delays had Rafale been contracted for joint development, India preferred a direct purchase from French Dassault.

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3. Lack of private sector involvement - in running big defence industries
4. Low research expenditure - for technology development
5. Low capital availability - for investment in defence industries.

GOVT. STEPS

1. Offset Policy → 30% of contract value to be invested by foreign company in Indian defence companies
2. Strategic Partnership → between foreign Original Equipment Manufacturer and Indian defence company
3. Promoting Contracts to Defence PSUs
4. Defence Industrial Corridors

Further steps

1. National Programme to develop Defence Technology
2. International Collaboration in joint technology development
3. Financial incentives to companies investing in defence manufacturing
4. Efficiency in Defence PSUs

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11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

India has a vast and diverse diaspora spread across the world

- Colonial period → Labour in Asia, Africa, South America
- 1960s + 1970s → Oil boom → Migration to West Asia
- 1970s + 1980s – now → USA / Canada / Europe / Australia for education + employment.

Role in India's Development

1. Remittances – that diaspora send back to their families in India. Since they are spent in India, contribute to our economic development.
   e.g. Kerala's economy is largely fuelled by remittances

2. Social investments – Diaspora often invest in social projects like schools, hospitals as a contribution to their motherland.

3. Economic investments – both portfolio and direct investment – thus helping supplement

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the low capital in India due to lower domestic savings.

4. Development of India's foreign relations – Diaspora play a connecting link b/w India and foreign countries e.g – Indian-American lobby plays significant role in promoting pro-India position in USA.

5. Expertise and experience – gained outside can be utilised for India's development. e.g – VAJRA scheme promote Indian origin foreign faculty to teach in India.

CHALLENGES

1. Loss of connect with India among second, third or successive generations of Indian Diaspora

2. Lack of favourable public policy – to promote Indian Diaspora to contribute to India's development.

3. Ill developed – political, economic and education systems that do not incentivise diaspora to come to India to contribute to

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its development leaving better conditions abroad.

4. Lack of embassy's connect with Indian diaspora in forging deep relationship

Govt Efforts

- Merging of Ministry for Overseas Indians with MEA
- Pravasi Bhartiya Divas
- Bharat Ko Jano
- Clean Ganga Fund
- Diaspora meeting in PM's foreign visits

Further Suggestions

1. Indian embassies overseas should maintain regular contact with Indian diaspora and help them in need.

2. Development of programmes of national importance ~~[illegible]~~ where Indian diaspora can easily and directly contribute.

3. Strengthen cultural roots - by special cultural and educational programme abroad.

Indian diaspora as PM Shri Modi said can be "BRAIN GAIN" in India's development process.

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12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

Multilateral preferential trade agreements mean where a group of countries by mutual agreement grant trade preferences in tariff and non tariff barriers to other countries of the group to the EXCLUSION of countries outside the group.

Examples

TPP, NAFTA, EU, SAFTA, RCEP

Reasons Behind Proliferation

1. Need for wide market for goods and services and also to attract overseas investment and in some case also labour.

2. Recognition of interconnectedness of global economy where no nation can remain an island. No nation can be self sufficient but can develop core competency

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in key sectors and gain access to widest market to leverage it.

3. Regional integration of supply chain

4. Political peace because of economic interdependence.

5. Safeguard collective interests at WTO by increasing bargaining power.

WTO's MFN Principle

A nation must grant the trade benefits it gives to most favoured trade partner to all other countries of WTO.

Multilateral PTAs do not violate MFN principle as they are allowed as a legitimate exception by Treaty of Marrakech that created WTO.

Multilateral PTAs: Existential Threat to WTO

They are criticised as threat to WTO because –

1. It violates the principle of free trade across the globe by fragmenting globe into regions.

2. Leads to dysfunctionality of WTO as regions

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Compete among themselves rather then nations

3. Regional agreements prevent global integration of national economies by building tariff walls at regional level.

However, they are NOT an existential threat to WTO because –

1) They serve as building blocks of world free trade as nations slowly and incrementally integrate with world economy rather than abruptly.

2) They reflect the acceptance of free trade principles on which WTO is based.

3) It promotes protection of interests of developing countries who alone do not have bargaining power.

Thus, Multilateral PTAs need to be slowly expanded to become global.

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13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As Mark Twain said " Whisky is to drink and water is to fight". Water is fast emerging as a ~~[illegible]~~ domain of fierce geopolitical contestation.

India is a co-riparian state with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal. India's hydro diplomacy with these nations concerne both India's water needs as well as wider security concern.

PAKISTAN — India shares Indus river system with Pakistan.

Indus Water Treaty 1960 allocates Western rivers accounting for 80 % of water in Indus system to Pakistan.

Challenges → 1. Water scarcity in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.

2. Need to leverage upper riparian status

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to nudge Pakistan to give up its support of terrorism.

3. Climate change and melting of Glaciers — lead to unstable river regime.

India's Response → 1. Utilisation of its share of waters of Eastern rivers to maximum — Construction of Shapur Kandi, Ujh reservoir on Ravi River.

2. Hydroelectric power Projects on Western rivers to increase power supply in Jammu + Kashmir.

CHINA → Brahmputra river in India arises from Chinese Tibet.

Challenges → 1. China building dams on tributaries of Brahmputra river to reduce water supply in India.

2. Lack of water sharing agreement.

3. Lack of real time data sharing by China for flood control.

Though stopping flow of Brahmputra to India may be economically + ecologically

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not feasible, India needs to pursue hydro-diplomacy with China as Brahmputra is lifeline of Indian North East

BANGLADESH – Share Ganga, Brahmputra and Barak river systems.

Challenges → (1) Bangladesh demanding higher share of Teesta rives water resisted by West Bengal

(2) Farakka Dam on Ganga resisted by Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is strategically important neighbour. Mutually agreeable Tista Water Treaty is key to our relationship.

Nepal + Bhutan → are upper riparian states wrt India.

Challenge – Chinese investments in hydro electricity sector.

India must increase its investment in these countries to maintain its regional dominance.

~~Water~~ ⊙ Hydro diplomacy is key for security and stability in the region.

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14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

India has long standing trade, cultural, historical, civilisational and political linkages with Central Asia which got considerably severed due to loss of land access by creation of Pakistan and adoption of CLOSED ECONOMY by India after independence.

Importance of Central Asia

1. Mineral wealth - Central Asia esp Kazakhstan is rich in oil, gas, iron, copper, uranium.
2. Market for Indian goods + investments
3. Security - Central Asia has been linked to security of India since ages as most invaders came from this region. Today, Islamic Radicalisation pose security threat.
4. Strategic - China's presence is growing in the region and the Central Asian Countries seek Indian engagement to balance China.

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5. Political - Support of Central Asia is important for India at UN and other multilateral groupings.

6. Soft power of India due to its Bollywood and historical ties.

PROGRESS MADE

1. Full membership of SCO - has increased India's engagement in Central Asia.

2. Ashgabat Agreement - has been ratified by India that will improve CONNECTIVITY linkage with the region.

3. Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India - TAPI gas pipeline founded.

4. Chabahar Port - will help operationalise international North - South Corridor for greater access to Central Asia.

5. Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement - with Kazakhstan

6. Connect Central Asia Policy - 2012 to give it a convergent & focussed foreign policy priority.

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ISSUES THAT STILL REMAIN

1. Low trade and investment - which is significantly small as compared to China.

2. Non-operationalisation of International North South Corridor - which is preventing trade + connectivity to improve.

3. Non-operationalisation of Farkhor Air base at Tajikistan

4. Lack of private sector interest in making investments in mining and infrastructure sector in Central Asia.

Recent times have witnessed high level political engagement. However, the biggest barrier is CONNECTIVITY.

India should go ahead Chabahar project and improve rail-road linkages in Central Asia.

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15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India's famous strategist K.M. Pannikar described Indian Ocean region as part of "INDIA'S SECURITY SPHERE" extending from Persian Gulf to Malay Peninsula.

India must be a net security provider in the region – to

- Maintain its strategic hegemony in the region
- Secure key lines of communication → economic + energy supplies of India
- Secure mainland from maritime threats.

Significance of Island Territories

India has two main island territories in Indian Ocean Region - Andaman + Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal and Lakshwadeep in Arabian Sea.

Their significance is –

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1) Lakshwadeep is situated at Eighth Channel which is strategically very important as key maritime trade and energy containers pass through it.

2) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located close to Straits of Malacca which is a KEY CHOKE POINT in Indian Ocean.

3) China is critically dependent on Strait of Malacca for its energy supplies and trade with West Asia and Africa.

4) These islands help extend India's maritime boundary by being far off from mainland. They increase the extent of Indian EEZ under UNCLOS

5) Important base for stationing our naval assets in the Indian Ocean which can be used to conduct

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reconnaissance, anti-piracy operations in the region and meet with any security threat in real time.

c) Their strategic location at the middle of Indian Ocean makes India an inevitable net security provider in the region.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

1. Joint Forces Command - under Indian Navy at Andaman + Nicobar Islands to expand India's security role in the region.

2. Union Territory status - signifies strategic importance.

3. Logistics Exchange Agreement with USA and FRANCE will help access their island territories like Diego Garcia, Reunion Islands by Indian forces.

Leadership in Indian Ocean will pave way for India's global leadership

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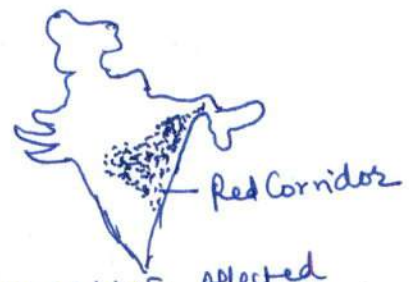
16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's eastern states are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), where under influence of Maoist ideology, people have taken up arms against Indian state.

Tackling the menace requires a balance between security and developmental measures.



Map: LWE Affected Region

DEVELOPMENT

Aristotle said poverty and inequality are the source of all revolution and crime.

1. The origin of LWE can be traced to lack of development, gross inequality in land holding and failure of state to redress the grievances of those affected.

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2. It is lack of development that kills all hope of a bright future and push people to take up arms.

3. Security measures alone without development will breed discontent and disaffection worsening the problem rather than solving.

GOVT EFFORTS

- Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) for political autonomy
- Backward Regions Grant Fund
- Aspirational District Programme → Physical + social infrastructure in backward districts.

FURTHER NEED

1. Use of digital technology to prevent leakages and ensure beneficiary led development.
2. Involvement of local communities - in planning and implementation.
3. Spirited implementation of PESA by state govts.
4. Mobilise CSR funds - to increase developmental expenditure in these regions.

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5. Land reforms need to be implemented.

SECURITY → Security approach is also needed to –

1. Neutralise those that pick up arms against the state.
2. External support from China, Pakistan in funds, arms, ideology propaganda.
3. Deter violence and incentivise integration with society

GOVT Effort

- COBRA battalion in CRPF
- Special units in state police forces
- Better equipments to security forces.

Need → 1. Increase coordination between Central and state forces

2. Better communication, intelligence gathering

Due to spirited government efforts, the extent of LWE and LWE related violence has sharply reduced in recent years.

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17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is a victim of terrorism, drug trafficking as well as organised crime. Indian region is neighboured by infamous drug regions -

Golden Crescent
Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan

Golden Triangle
Myanmar, Thailand, Laos

Linkages between Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and terrorism are as follows -

1. The proceeds of drug trafficking and organised crime are used to fund terror activities by procuring arms, recruiting terrorists etc.

e.g → Taliban funds its activities through Opium trade.

→ Dawood Ibrahim's organised crime activities are used to fund terror activities like 1993 Bombay blasts.

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2. Complementarily, state sponsorship of terrorism by Pakistan leads to state support to drug trafficking and organised crime in India to fund terror activities.

3. Drug trafficking itself promotes organised crime - Because money earned by sale of drugs needs to be laundered so as to show legitimate to regulatory authorities.

4. Those engaged in drug trafficking, terrorism are usually engaged in organised crime like human trafficking, extortion to protect and promote their interests.

The harm done by drugs consumption and also considering its link with terrorism and organised crime, government has taken following STEPS

1. Ratification of UN Convention on Drugs, Narcotics and Psycotropic substances - to promote international collaboration in

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enforcement measures.

2. Drugs and Psycotropic Substences Act 1995 – providing legal framework to penalise drug supply in India.

3. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) – Under Ministry of Home Affairs as an apex enforcement body against drug trade in India.

4. Enforcement measures by Coast Guard, BSF to prevent and detect smuggling of drugs into India.

Greater Centre – State and international inter-state cooperation is required to fight drug menace.

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18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

National security in present age is not limited to military security. But, it refers to broader concept of "HUMAN SECURITY" - where each human being is secure from military, economic, social, psychological threats.

In this context, the security implications of Climate Change are :-

1) Environment Refugees - from neighboring Countries especially low lying Bangladesh may exacerbate security challenge faced due to illegal immigrants.

2) Internal Displacement of people - from Coastal and other vulnerable regions may create inter-regional tensions and conflicts.

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3) Loss of land to sea rise – may lead to loss of Indian territory - raising security concern.

4) Increased landslides and river flooding in Himalayas due to glacier melting may make guarding our border with China difficult.

5) Guarding of Siachin Glacier - will also be challenge due to falling temperature.

6) Reduced water availability in rivers – may increase conflicts our riparian neighbouring states.

7) Inter state water disputes - may increase due to unpredictable rainfall pattern, worsening into security problem.

8) Human security - may be compromised by shortage of food, loss of livelihoods, extreme weather events etc.

UN has declared climate change as international security issue. India has OPPOSSED this

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decision because—

1) It will give UNSC enforcement powers over economic and environmental matters

2) Violates principle of national sovereignty— by allowing UNSC to interfere in internal matters.

3) Ignore concerns of developing Countries in tackling climate change. Since UNSC is structurally dominated by P-5— they may dictate terms to developing Countries on climate change that can impede their economic development.

4) UNGA is the proper forum to discuss climate change rather than UNSC.

Climate change cannot be tackled by Top-Down Approach. But by Collaborative effort based on COMMON BUT DIFFERNTIAL Responsibility.

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19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

IPR are ownership rights over intellectual products like invention, literary work etc to promote innovation and growth in society for larger welfare.

DATA EXCLUSIVITY

While filing patents for drugs, applicants have to submit data regarding the invention. This data includes the clinical trials performed to prove the efficacy of the drug.

Also the data is important to show that the invention is a new one and not just an insignificant improvement of available product.

Data exclusivity means this data should not be made public even after the expiry of the patent. The data should be exclusively

~~Also,~~

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owned by the patent holder well beyond the expiry of patent.

ARGUMENTS FOR

Data exclusivity norms are at present not part of Indian Patents Act. But they are demanded to be included by American and European Pharmaceutical companies on ground –

1. It will help promote sale of advanced drugs developed in West in Indian markets. At present they are out of Indian market because of lack of IP protection.
2. Data exclusivity will incentivise companies to research and development of new drugs. It is unfair if data developed by a company at its own cost is released for all for free.
3. It will help India in signing trade deal with USA and EU as they demand inclusion of data exclusivity norms.

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Arguments AGAINST

1. Illegitimately prolong patent period – would amount to evergreening of patent as data exclusivity amounts to continued monopoly.
2. Undermine research and development – by prolonging patent
3. Harm generic drug industry in India – who cannot conduct clinical trials due to prohibitive cost all over again for drugs which are already medically certified.
4. Increase cost of drugs in India – by undermining growth of generics industry.

India must resist demands of Western Countries of Data Exclusivity norms to protect its growing generic pharma industry. Data Exclusivity is NOT REQUIRED by WTO's TRIPS Agreement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

5G and 4G refer to technological status of communication network.

Differences between 4G and 5G

→ 5G allows much faster access of data than 4G.

Challenge for pan India roll out of 5G ⇒

1. Development of technology in India

2. "Intellectual Trade War" between USA and China over Huawei and 5G. India should stay neutral and develop its own indigenous 5G technology.

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3. Financial health of telecom companies -
Telecom companies are witnessing rise in NPAs in recent years.
Their financial health needs to improve to roll out 5G commercially.

4. TRAI Regulations - to ensure fair and transparent development of 5G network and allocation of spectrum rights.

5. Telecom infrastructure - needs to be upgraded by telecom companies.

5G Technology is at a nascent stage with very huge economic potential due to a wide global market. India must develop 5G technology at the earliest to earn a share in this big global pie.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 036962

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Old Rajinder Nagar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ancient India had a highly evolved civilisation with rich contributions in mathematics, astronomy, science, medicine, literature, spirituality etc.

MATHEMATICS

1. In Indus Valley Civilisation, the archaeological evidence shows geometric alignment of roads, drains which shows significant knowledge of Mathematics

2. Sulvasutra by Baudhayana almost in 600BC talks about right, acute and obtuse angles in context of construction of sacrificial ALTARS.

3. Aryabhatta in Gupta Age made significant contribution in developing Pythagoras theorm, calculating value of Pi etc.

4. Zero is an Indian contribution.

5. Present numerals originated in India which spread to Europe through Arabs known as HINDSA.

6. Brahmgupta - Brahmgupta Siddhantika.

ASTRONOMY

1. Aryabhatta made detailed calculations of lunar and solar eclipse. He also told the Earth rotates on its axis and also revolves around the Sun.

2. Varahmihra - a prominent astronomer in the court of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya almost made study of eclipses.

Thus, India made significant contributions to Mathematics and ASTRONOMY and discovered key Truths much earlier than Greeks and Romans.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Both French and English East Indian Companies came to India to establish their MONOPLY in the rich Indian trade.

This led to rivalries between English and French especially in the DECCAN.

The factors that led to success of English over French are -

1) English East India Company was PRIVATE while French Company was STATE OWNED. Being privately owned, gave greater operational autonomy to English East India Company besides having greater zeal to expand trade to increase profits.

2) Superior Navy - English had a more advanced NAVAL POWER than French owing to the role of English Channel.

3) Capable Commanders - like Robert Clive who were able to lead from front and form tactful strategies.

4) English victory in Seven Years War in Europe - against French in 1763.

This resulted in English extracting concessions from French in India like recall of Dupleix - who was an able commander and administrator.

5) Resources from Bengal - after winning Battle of Plassey (1757) made English in a better position vis a vis French to fight war.

This resulted in British victory in Anglo - French wars or Carnatic Wars.

Mysore, a French ally was defeated by English in Battle of Seringapatnam 1799.

Eventually, French were reduced to Pondicherry enclaves in India while English colonising whole subcontinent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Our nationalist leaders from Surendranath Bannerjee to Mahatma Gandhi and Pt Nehru were committed to establishing democracy in India so that the nation realises its rightful destiny.

In order to ensure a viable and sustainable democracy in India, leaders and organisations internalised democracy and indigenised it to suit Indian context.

1. Congress Party chose its President democratically either by consensus or by election. Also, the President had a fixed tenure of 1 year.

2. Congress sessions were held in different parts of the country every year. The President of the session must be a person from outside the hosting region so as to further national unity. Unity is ~~a~~ ~~cons~~ the basis of democracy.

3. Mahatma Gandhi organised Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis so as to give people effective representation.

4. Gandhiji and Congress used to first put demands before government and resort to Satyagraha only when all means of Conciliation and negotiation were exhausted.

5. Conviction in peace and non-violence to address demands in democratic manner. Gandhiji called off Non-Cooperation movement after Chauri Chaura violence in 1922

6. Condemnation of mutiny by RIN ratings in 1946 by nationalist leaders as it is non-democratic.

It is this indigenisation of democracy by nationalist leaders that India has emerged as a successful democracy in THIRD WORLD where other countries could NOT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Iranian Revolution of 1979 was a political as well as religious movement when people under leadership of AYATOLLAH KHOMENEI rose against Shah rulers to establish an Islamic state.

CAUSES

As Aristotle said injustice - real or percieved - is the cause of all revolutions.

1. Political Corruption - among rulers and state officials
2. Shah ruler was seen as puppet of USA. USA's and Western influence was seen as corrupting ISLAMIC VALUES.
3. Patronage based economy - where control of oil fields and natural resources was monopolised by few cronies leading to huge socio-economic - inequalities.

4. Quest to establish an ISLAMIC STATE

5. Monarchy was also a cause as people demanded democracy.

The Consequences of Iranian revolution remain relevant even today –

1) Establishment of Islamic state in Iran has led to Geopolitical rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran for leadership of Islamic world.

2) US – Iran rivalry – Continues as post-revolution Iranian regime is anti-US. USA sees Iran as threat to its hegemony.

3) Sponsorship of Shia militias – by Islamic state in Iran – in Yemen, Lebanon, Syria – Houthis, Hezbollah leading to instability in West Asia.

After Islamic Revolution in Iran, West Asia is marked by rivalry among US, Israel, Saudi Arabia on one side and Iran and Russia on other.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to intense interlinking of the world overcoming national boundaries owing to advancements in communication and travel technologies.

India has rich heritage of indigenous crafts (especially handicrafts), literary traditions and Traditional knowledge systems.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION

1. Traditional crafts are not able to complete with cheaper and more diverse machine made crafts which have flooded Indian markets post globalisation.

2. This is leading to not just unemployment among traditional craftsmen but also loss of these crafts as they are passed on from generation to generation.

3. Globalisation has led to increased use of English language at the cost of regional and local languages.

Not only is information on internet available only in English but English learning is becoming key to tap opportunities from globalisation.

4. Globalisation is leading to claim of Intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge like use of turmeric, black pepper - harming interests of indigenous people.

POSITIVE IMPACT

1. Globalisation has provided access to global markets for sale of traditional crafts and commercial exploitation of traditional knowledge.

2. Modern technology has enabled easy translation of literary resources - promoting growth of regional language.

Overall, there is need to realise the opportunities offered by globalisation by building capabilities among stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juveniles, that is those below the age of 18 years, are increasingly becoming prone to delinquent behaviour as shown by Nirbhaya Gang Rape Case, Ryan International school murder etc

REASONS —

1) Vulnerable to influences — Being in impressionable age, highly susceptible to negative influences like passions, rage etc.

2) Lack of moral education — in our curriculum that focusses on character building + psycological development.

3) Rising stress — of education system e.g — in Ryan school case, the boy mordered a small child just to get exams postponed.

4) Lack of effectively Counselling - to address their psycological and emotional needs.

In this context, rehabilitative and reformative measures are highly significant -

1. Only punitive measures will have long term psycological impact and turn them into hardened Criminal.

2. High possibility of reform - as compared to reform as their mind and emotions are still in moulding stage.

3. Deserve an opportunity - to begin a new life on a clean slate.

Gandhiji always highlighted that aim of punishment should not be retribution but reform and rehabilitation.

Reform entails psycological counselling and rehabilitation means giving them educational opportunities and employable skills.

Juvenile Justice Act 2016, makes a begining in this direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nearly 10 % of population in India is tribal. Almost 7-8 % of them are part of Scheduled Tribes.

Health Challenges

1. High infant and maternal mortality rate - due to lack of access to institutional delivery.

2. Low life expectancy - Because of lack of access to modern health service.

3. Undernutrition and malnutrition - leading to impeded physical and cognitive development.

4. Sickle cell anaemia - is prevalent more among tribals than rest of population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A POSSIBLE ROADMAP

1. Increasing number of Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat Programme in tribal populated areas to increase access to primary healthcare.

2. Training of Community Healthcare workers from among tribals

3. Research and Development - to address sickle cell anaemia among tribals.

4. Telemedicine and use of Artificial intelligence to overcome deficit of professionals and infrastructure in tribal areas.

5. Increasing vaccination - among children (Mission Indradhanush)

6. Spirited implementation of POSHAN Abhiyan in tribal areas to address malnutrition.

Article 46 of Part IV of Constitution directs state to work for upliftment of weaker sections especially Scheduled Tribes

8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agro based industries are those that utilise agricultural products as their raw materials.

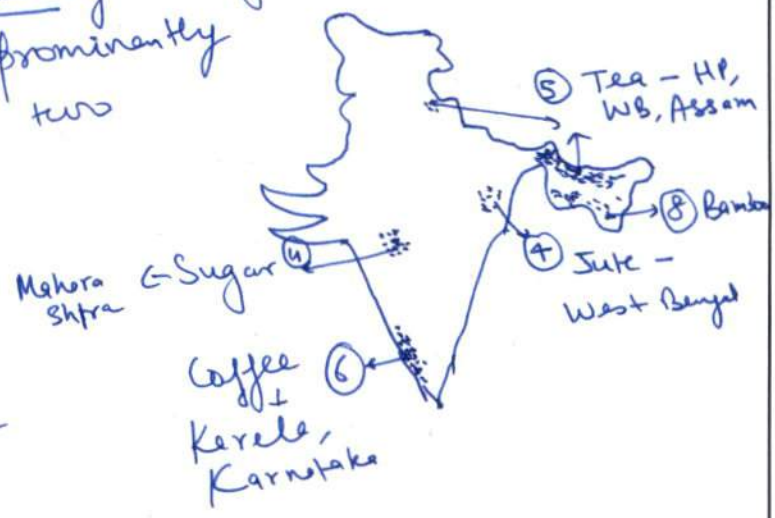
Major Agro Based Industries

- ① Food Processing industries — highly decentralised
- ② Cotton Textile
- ③ Jute Textile → West Bengal
- ④ Sugar → UP, Maharashtra
- ⑤ Tea, ⑥ Coffee
- ⑦ Bamboo → North East.

Cotton Textile industry though decentralised, is prominently developed in these two regions —

(a) Coimbatore

(b) Ahmedabad – Mumbai – Pune



Agro Based industries have a multiplier effect on Rural Economy —

1. Increase farmers income - by increasing sale of agricultural produce

2. Increase rural employment - as these industries are labour intensive

3. Reduce pressure on land - thus increasing agricultural productivity.

4. Overall rural prosperity - by more per capita income in rural areas

5. Development of rural infrastructure - like roads, electricity due to industrialisation.

Since rural areas inhabit 70% of our population rural prosperity increases aggregate demand leading to growth of national economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban water bodies - lakes, channels, ponds - are key to an effective urban drainage system besides being source of fresh water.

Reasons for Disappearance

1. Unchecked construction - over channels, lakes etc.
2. Unregulated sand mining - leading to their depletion.
3. Loss of drainage basins - to buildings. Trees in drainage basins are key to recharge the water bodies during rainfall.

Implications

1. Urban flooding - even when rainfall is not severe due to loss of natural drainage.
2. Drinking water shortage - as these water bodies are source of fresh water - leading to urban droughts

3. Threatens economic sustainability of cities – as water is critical to human + economic activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps that Can be Taken

1. Importance of Conservation of urban water bodies in City Master Plans

2. Enforcing construction rules to prevent their encroachment.

3. Planting trees – on banks of channels and ponds to protect their ecosystem.

4. Use of technology – like drone for monitoring various rules / laws.

5. Community involvement – and also of civil society in maintainence of urban water bodies.

2nd ARC in "Crisis Management" and NDMA Guidelines emphasize importance of protecting urban water bodies for mitigating both drought + floods in cities.

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Iron fertilisation is a technique in geo-engineering that seeks to use technological means to combat rising Carbon Dioxide levels in our climate.

- Ocean iron fertilisation seeks to reduce levels of CO_2 in ocean by making it react with iron and thus making it inactive.

Role in fighting Climate Change

1. Reduce ocean warming and ocean acidification due to rising CO_2 levels in ocean
2. Protect Coral reefs from coral bleaching.
3. Protect marine ecosystem from harmful effects of climate change due to rising CO_2 levels.

Concerns with Large scale Adoption

1. Costly - high cost.

2. Technology viability - especially for small and developing countries in developing this technology at commercial scale.

3. Iron toxicity - in marine environment - harming marine life.

The technology is still at nascent stage of development.

There is no alternative to reducing Carbon emissions by adopting sustainable development models especially in energy and transportation sectors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a multilingual country with over 600 languages and more than a thousand dialects.

However, many language are unfortunately endangered.

REASONS

1. Growing importance of English language → in getting jobs, pursuing higher education, accessing global knowledge. This is reducing study of Indian language.

2. Most science and technology development in English making regional language less relevant in modern technological age as they do not have the requisite terminology.

3. Globalisation and Westernisation – is creating attraction for English literature, movies, songs at cost of regional language.

4. Lack of new and modern literary developments in regional language to keep them relevant and progressive.

5. Less emphasis in school and college and also lack of quality faculty in regional languages.

IMPLICATIONS

1. Loss of cultural heritage - of our forefathers - It is a responsibility of every generation to preserve their cultural heritage.

2. Loss of connect with our roots - and with our people which is essentially strengthened by use of mother tongue.

3. Loss of rich traditional knowledge - contained in those languages.

e.g - Sanskrit has Vedas, Bhagvat Gita, scientific works which are treasure not just for Indians but for humanity.

Decline of language leads to decline of study of its works.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES -

Draft National Education Policy 2019 has strongly highlighted the need to preserve Indian languages -

1. Strict implementation of 3 Language formula - with flexibility to choose language by students to promote study of regional language.

2. Primary education in mother tongue - as it also improves learning outcomes.

3. Departments for Indian language in Indian Universities - to promote their study

4. Government incentives
   - rewarding quality literary work in these language
   - training teachers in these languages.

As Gandhiji said while I would want the winds of all cultures to blow across my house as freely as possible - I refuse to be blown off my feet by any. I refuse to live in someone else's house as an interloper or slave.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lord Cornwallis is referred to as father of modern British judicial and administrative system.

1793

→ Circuit Court, Provincial Courts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Princely state means state ruled by Princes under the suzeranity of British Crown.

BRITISH INDIA

Directly ruled Provinces and Presidencies

Princely states
defence and foreign affairs in British hands
internal administration by princes.

BRITISH POLICY

1. Direct Conquest – Bengal after Battle of Buxar; Mysore after Battle of Seringapattanam.

2. Subsidiary Alliance – under Lord Wellesley 1797 onwards – to bring states under British suzerainty

3. Lord Dalhousie's expansion — in 1849-59 — using Doctrine of Lapse to acquire kingdoms where kings died without biological hier.

4. Queen's Proclamation 1858 — declared end to policy of conquest — fearing revolt and rebellion of native Indian rulers.

Policy of conciliation was adopted — strategic control over princely state through British Residents while pursuing non-aggression.

5. Butler Committee 1928 — approved of existing arrangement and declared Queen as Empress of India including princely states.

6. India Independence Act 1947 — Lapse of Paramountcy — Princely

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

States were free to either join India or Pakistan or remain independent.

Freedom Movement impacted the people of princely states —

1) States Peoples' Conference / Praja Mandals were formed to contribute to Indian freedom struggle.

2) People demanded freedom from rule of Princes and democracy.

3) Led to promotion of nationalist feelings among people of princely state.

4) J.L. Nehru became president of All India Peoples' State Conference in 1927 and Congress supported their cause in 1930s

5) People of states participated in Quit India movement.

As a result most rulers of princely states were forced to accede to India in 1947 due to STRONG PUBLIC OPINION

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Simla Agreement was signed in 1972 between India and Pakistan after India-Pakistan War of 1971 that resulted in liberation of Bangladesh.

Circumstances

1. India has won decisive military victory over Pakistan in "East-Pakistan" or Bangladesh leading to surrender of latter.

2. India has control of over 1 lakh Pakistani Prisoners of war

3. Pakistan feared an imminent Indian invasion on Western front especially to conquer Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

4. USA was strongly against Indian military action and had sent off nuclear armed aircraft carrier USS Enterprise towards India

5. Indian attack on Western front was vulnerable to being opposed by Pakistan, USA, China collectively.

6. India had signed a Treaty of Friendship with USSR in 1971 providing for collective defence.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS

1. Ceasefire Line (as per Karachi Agreement 1949) in Kashmir was declared as Line of Control

2. Both sides agreed to maintain sanctity of Line of Control and committed to prevent any unilateral action in changing status quo

3. Both side affirmed that India-Pakistan disputes especially over KASHMIR are BILATERAL and there is no scope for third party mediation.

4. India unconditionally declared to ~~red~~ return Pakistani POWs.

Simla Agreement thus concluded War of 1971 and declared peace between the two countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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LOST OPPORTUNITY ?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons → 1. India could have utilised opportunity to get back Pakistan Occupied Kashmir as Pakistani Army was defeated and demoralised.

2. Return of POWs could have been made conditional to Pakistani concessions in Kashmir or at least some commitments for peace.

However, it was not a lost opportunity but showed Indian statesmanship –

1. Any aggression of western frontier may have led to US intervention – not in Indian national interest.

2. India did not want to impose a Treaty of Versailles on Pakistan. India wanted peace in subcontinent, hence showed magnanimity – which however was not reciprocated.

Thus, Simla Agreement was in consonance with spirit of Article 51 of Part IV of Constitution that directs state to promote international peace.

15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As Economic Survey 2017-18 noted, there is strong internal migration in India - from villages to cities and from Central and Eastern states to Western and Southern states.

Push factors - that are causing out-migration

1. Declining farm income - due to increasing pressure on land and fragmentation of land. Thus, village people seek better income opportunities in cities.

2. Caste discrimination - against lower castes pushes them to cities where caste matters more less.

3. Lack of industrialisation and non-farm jobs - in eastern and central states.

Q- Communal tensions - also force communities to shift out.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pull factors

1. More income opportunities - in cities and progressive states of Western and southern India due to higher economic growth.

2. Better education and healthcare opportunities - for children + parents.

3. Growing Aspirations - among lower middle class owing to penetration of internet that creates attraction for city life.

4. Better quality of life - due to more amenities.

IMPACT ON URBAN TRANSITION

1. High population density - in cities due to migration stress - e.g. Cities in India account for 3% of geographical area but inhabit 31% of population (Census 2011)

2. Growing levels of pollution - because of population pressure. Cities account for 70% of Carbon emissions (NITI Aayog).

3. Increasing urban poverty - due to lack of dignified, safe, well paying jobs proportionate to growing demand.

4. Growing slums - because of lack of affordable housing for migrants

5. Social stress - increased crimes, violence as aspirations of migrants are not met.

Urban development is key to meet the aspirations of growing number of migrants. Besides balanced regional development is required to reduce push factors of migration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Family Planning Programme to limit the size of families - ideally to having 2 children - is a government priority since 1970s.

National Population Policy 2000 emphasized on family planning to stabilise population. As UN Population Prospects Report 2019 shows, Indian population growth rate has reduced but is still positive. Population in India will stabilise only in 2050 - after which it will begin declining.

Reasons for Poor Performence

1. Societal attitude - still is not strongly in favour of small families. Children are seen as guarantee for future security.

2. Socio-religious taboos - around birth control methods which are seen as against act of nature.

3. Male son preference - as Economic Survey 2017-18 showed - parents have more children in order to have a son

4. Poverty and illiteracy - which makes family planning less widespread.

5. Early marriage of girls - especially in rural areas leading to more number of children in her reproductive age.

STRATEGIES

1. Awareness and education - about importance of population control and family planning for family welfare.

2. Greater availability of contraceptives - and affordable access to birth control methods like vasectomy, sterilisation.

3. Considering Assam government's initiative to disallow parents having more than

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2 children from contesting local body elections.

4. Involvement of civil society - role models, Change agents in making family planning a social value and a social virtue.

5. Involvement of community health workers - like ASHA, ANM workers in spreading awareness.

6. Financial incentive / disincentives - for family planning

e.g - Cash reward to village where all families have less or equal to 2 children.

As PM Modi said in his Independence Day speech population control is urgently required to reduce stress on limited physical, financial and natural resources.

Family planning should be seen as a patriotic duty toward nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As UN Women notes, India is witnessing feminisation of poverty.

Socio-Economic factors

1. Lower wages to women workers
2. Male control over finances of house with woman having little say in decision making
3. Poor nutrition outcome among women of poor households as compared to males as they feed themselves after feeding husband and children.

Almost 50% women in India are anaemic.

4. Lack of land records in their name - prevents them from accessing loans/government subsidies while pursuing farming leading to women farmers

being poorer than male counterparts.

5. Household subsidies are cornered by male head of family

6. Women have to bear the brunt of poverty the most

- fetch water from far off areas
- Use fuel wood for cooking + indoor pollution.

SOLUTIONS

1. Direct income transfer scheme where income should be transferred in women's bank accounts

2. Norms for including women's name in land titles along with males.

3. Government intervention to improve health and nutrition outcome among women.

4. Enforcing equal pay for equal work.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Survey 2018-19 - says, a Common national wage will improve wages for women as women specific jobs have low wages in most states.

GOVT EFFORTS

1. PM Ujjwala Yojana - LPG gas connection
2. Nai Roshni scheme - leadership among minority women.
3. PM MUDRA Yojana and Stand Up India - to promote entrepreneurship among women.
4. DDU-NRLM - promote women led SHGs.

Combating feminisation of poverty will help achieve SDG-1 (End all Poverty) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed out that not only there are regional disparities among state but also that they are increasing with time.

Southern and Western state have higher income than those in Central and Eastern India.

Reasons

1. Political will of state governments - in progressive state to invest in growth of their people.

2. Ill developed institutions and administrative inefficiency - in Central and Eastern states - poor developmental outcome.

3. Insurgency + law and order problem in Naxalism affected Red Corridor;

Jammu + Kashmir, North East, poor law + order in UP, Bihar, - thwarting development by restricting investments.

4. Manufacturing and services sector - is more developed in Western and Southern states due to pro-active policies of state government. e.g -
Karnataka - Invested in development of Bengaluru and Andhra Pradesh in Hyderabad as IT hubs.

Strategies to Address Them

1. Building Infrastructure - in backward states to promote their growth and invite investments

2. Tax incentives for investment in backward states

3. Link grants to backward states with performance to foster administrative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

efficiency,

4. Greater developmental expenditure – on backward states.

Recent Government Efforts

1. Terms of Reference of 15th Finance Commission provide for using census 2011 for population to increase finances for backward states.

2. Aspirational District Programme – 115 backward dist.

3. Backward Region Grant scheme.

Article 38 of Part IV of Constitution mandates regionally balanced growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds

FACTORS AFFECTING INDIAN MONSOON

1. Temperature – High temperature in Northern Plains leads to shift of ITCZ around 90°N to south of Himalayas – creating low pressure to attract monsoon winds

2. ~~South~~ Westerly Sub Tropical Jet Stream – Monsoon arrives only when it shifts to North of Himalayas.

3. Walker Cell Circulation - Trade wind Circulation over Pacific Ocean

- EL NINO
- EL NINO MODOKI
- LA NINA

EL NINO, EL NINO MODOKI → reduces rainfall

LA NINA → increase rainfall.

4. Indian Ocean Dipole - temperature difference between Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal.
   - +ve → increase rainfall
   - -ve → decrease "

5. Madden Jullian Oscillation - Oceanographic-atmospheric phenomenon over equatorial region.

6. Development of High Pressure - at Madagascar is also a determinant factor.

Indian Monsoon is very difficult to predict because -

1) Number of factors influencing Indian monsoon - are too many and too complex.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Phenomenon like El Nino, Madden Julian Oscilation, Jet streams are still not one hundred percent clear

3) Unpredictability over onset of monsoon - as it depends on when subtropical jet stream shifts north of Himalayas.

4) Climate change - is resulting in extreme and unpredictable weather events.

However, with help of space technology and super computers, IMD (under Min of Earth Sciences) has developed significant capabilities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclones are atmospheric phenomenon associated with a low pressure attracting surrounding ~~surface~~ winds.

Tropical cyclone are formed in tropical regions (30°N - 20°S) while extra-tropical ones are formed outside it.

	TROPICAL	Extra-TROPICAL
1. Originate	(a) Thermally - High temperature creates low pressure	(a) Frontogenesis - created due to interaction of warm and cold fronts in temperate regime
	(b) Only in sea as dependent on moisture for sustenance	(b) Can originate on sea or land
2. Move	(a) under influence of CORIOLIS FORCE	(a) under Sub Tropical Jet Stream

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

	TROPICAL	EXTRA TROPICAL
Direction	(b) Towards North West in North Pole	(b) from West to East
Speed of movement	Very high	slow
Wind speed	Very high	Not so high
Rainfall	Heavy and short duration	Moderate but long duration
Clouds	Cumulonimbus	Stratus/ Cirus
Decay	when make landfall as get devoid of moisture	No such correlation. Their decay linked with fronts.

Tropical cyclone are also called hurricanes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 036962

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Old Rajinder Nagar Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RTI Act 2005 seeks to promote a culture of transparency in governance and shed light on the unlit corners of state activity.

Demerits of Bringing Higher Judiciary under RTI

1. It may bring personal information of judges out in public domain which may lead to attribution of motives to judges. This may impede an impersonal and objective judicial process.

2. Information of judges considered for appointment to higher judiciary but finally not recommended may tarnish their image and public reputation.

3. RTI may be used by vested interests to file motivated requests to blackmail judges - thus compromise judicial process.

Merits of Bringing Judiciary under RTI

As is said, SUNLIGHT is the best disinfectant. It may help cure many ills facing higher judiciary –

1) Public information about assets and liabilities of judges and their dependents will help prevent CORRUPTION in higher judiciary.

2) It will make judicial appointments transparent which at presently are opaque with no published criteria or information available in public

3) Enhance credibility of judiciary in public eyes especially when it wields so much powers

4) In a democracy, public has RIGHT to know

5) When MLAs/MPs/ bureaucrats have to declare their assets in public, why not judge!

As is said, CAESAR's WIFE SHOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION. RTI should be applicable to higher judiciary. A case is sub-judice before Supreme Court in this matter.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals in India are statutory bodies created by Parliament / state Legislature under Articles 323 A and 323 B of Constitution (added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976).

Purpose of creating tribunals

- speedy justice
- faster justice
- specialized + expert knowledge in justice delivery
- Increase Ease of Doing Business

Replicated some of the problems

1. High number of vacancies
2. Lack of proper infrastructure
3. Lack of quality tribunal presiding officers impeding objective of expertise in justice delivery
4. Inordinate delays in proceedings
5. Frequent appeals to formal courts of law.

Added New Problems

1. Executive interference - in judicial functions by appointing executive members of tribunals

2. High number of tribunals - without adequate staffing

3. Added to judicial process - Rather than replacing long judicial proceedings, tribunals have further delayed judicial process.

After L Chandra judgement of Supreme Court, tribunal decisions can be challenged in High Court. Thus process is still long -

Tribunal → Appellate Tribunal → High Court → Supreme Court.

As Economic Survey 2018-19 notes, Contract enforcement needs to be improved for India to be in Top 50 ranks in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary privileges refer to special rights, immunities enjoyed by Members of Parliament individually as well as by Houses of Parliament and their Committees collectively.

Sources of Parliamentary Privileges
- Article 105
- Parliamentary Laws
- SC judgements
- Conventions

Those enjoyed by British House of Commons during 1950.

Aims they Intend to serve

1. In British Parliamentary history, these privileges were meant to protect independent functioning of Parliament from King's undue interference
2. To maintain dignity, sanctity and honour of legislature
3. For MPs/MLAs to discharge their functions effectively.

Need for Codification

1. In absence of Codification, as Supreme Court said in Searchlight case (1959) and Kesav Singh Case (1964), Parliamentary privileges supersede individual fundamental rights (except Article 21)

2. This is unfair in a Constitutional democracy as Parliamentary rights should be subject to Individual fundamental rights.

3. Privelege are used to muzzle free speech and freedom of press.

4. In India, Parliament is NOT sovereign like in UK but subject to Constitution.

Therefore Parliament should codify its privelege so that they are subject to fundamental rights (Article 13 / Part III).

National Commission to Review Working of Constitution (NCRWC) - 2002 recommended Codification of privelege.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 154 says that Governor shall be the nominal head of state executive.
Article 163 says, he shall exercise powers on aid and advice of Council of Ministers except when required by Constitution to act in DISCRETION.

OUTLIVED ITS UTILITY

1. Created in Context of partition and fears of secession at the time of independence.
Office of Governor is a colonial legacy (Created by Govt of India Act 1935) to maintain strong Control of Union over states.
Since unity of India is assured and Indian polity has stabilised, the office of Governor is no longer required.

2. It impedes the march of democracy in states by acting at behest of ruling party at Centre.

2.1- Uttrakhand and ~~Andhra~~ Arunachal Pradesh governors in 2016 misusing Article 356 to give report to President suiting political interests of ruling party.

2.2- Governor in Karnataka in 2018 alleged to invite Yedurappa instead of numbers in favour of Congress - JDS alliance.

Relevance of Governor

Sarkaria Commission (1988) said Governor is lynchpin of Indian federal system -

1. Acts as communication link between Union and states.
2. Upholds Constitution and integrity of India
3. Acts as moral guide - being nominal head of executive.

Considering the fissiparous tendencies, infecting our body politic, the office of Governor is relevant. It is just that Governor must be APOLITICAL person who exercises powers in accordance with Constitutional Morality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As 2nd ARC notes in "Ethics in Governance" and "Personnel Administration", the challenges faced by Indian bureaucracy are →

- Politicisation of bureaucracy
- Frequent transfer
- Decline in Public Service Values → high corruption
- Complacency
- Lack of expertise

2nd ARC itself recommends LATERAL ENTRY as one of the solutions. It refers to appointment of experts from outside government civil services for higher administrative posts.

It can solve following challenges –

1) Bring private sector experience and private sector values like competition, efficiency in government services

2) Bring professional expertise in policy making in modern technocratic age

3) Induce competition among traditional

bureaucrats and motivate them to perform.

However, it has its own set of challenges -

1) Lack of ground experience of village among lateral entrants

2) Inability of private sector experts to adapt to government style functioning.

3) Tussle between lateral entrants and civil servants.

Lateral entry is a welcome step. It must be complemented with effective training of lateral entrants.

Besides, to address challenge facing bureaucracy, lateral entry is NOT a panacea. Other steps are required -

1) Mid career training for civil servants to gain specialisation

2) Security of Tenure - to make transfers objective

3) Enacting Public Services Act - laying down public service values.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Centrally sponsored scheme refer to schemes of Central government in areas of state list subjects like agriculture, healthcare.

Central government contribute 60% for general category states and 90% for special category states. Rest is mobilised by state governments.

Grievances of states towards CSS

1. Amounts to Central government interference in state list subjects.
2. Impedes financial autonomy of states to design schemes based on local requirements and conditions.
3. "Top-down" and "One size fit all" approach does not produce good governance outcomes in a large and diverse country like India
4. Neglects inter-state disparities - e.g - UP

needs to invest in primary education while Kerala already has 100% literacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Government Efforts

1. Accepted 14th finance commission recommendation increasing States' share in Central pool of taxes from 32% to 42%.

2. Money from Centre to states in form of CSS has reduced while that in form of direct, untied grants has thus increased - leading to more financial autonomy.

3. Consolidation of schemes - to make them broad based and for better utilisation of funds e.g. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
   - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
   - Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
   - Teacher Education Program

4. Increased flexibility for states - to frame rules for ground implementation.

This autonomy has been coupled with competitive federalism. NITI Aayog has developed indices to track states' progress on socio-economic indicators

7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PM Jan Arogya Yojana is a part of Ayushman Bharat scheme. It was announced during Union Budget 2018-19.

PM JAY

- 5 lakh insurance cover / family / year for 10 crore poorest families
- Private / government hospital throughout India
- Secondary / Tertiary Care

It has begun well as lakhs of beneficiary have already been enrolled.

PROMISE it HOLDS

1. Increase affordable access to quality healthcare for the poorest sections thus reducing their OUT OF POCKET expenditure in health.
2. Reduce vulnerability to poverty

3. Mitigate deficits in Public sector - by eliping in private sector as a complementary partner as was envisaged in National Health Policy - 2017

4. Nation wide mobility - important with respect to ensuring internal migration in India.

5. Technology enabled - so that money is directly transferred in bank account.

CHALLENGES

1. Overall shortage in healthcare facilities - in terms of doctors, diagnostic labs etc.

2. Rural-Urban and geographic divide - in availability of super speciality healthcare services

3. Non-Coverage of cost of medicine - Acc. to NSSO, medicines account 68% of total out of pocket health expenditure.

4. Chances of overcharging - by private hospitals.

These challenges need to be met by improving supply of health service through long term capital investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transgender constitute one of the most disadvantaged and marginalised section of Indian society.

Features of Bill

1. Recognised important HUMAN RIGHTS of transgender persons to live with dignity.
2. Right to dignified livelihood.
3. Right to distinct gender identity. Government and Private sector to recognise transgenders as legitimate third gender.
4. Right against discrimination, abuse, violence with respect to employment, residence and also sexual violence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for Passage at Earliest

1. Article 46 of Part IV of Constitution directs state to continuously work for upliftment of weak and vulnerable sections.

Gandhiji's Talisman of wiping every tear from every eye also demands the same.

2. Establish an egalitarian and just social order free from discrimination based on sexual identity.

3. Supreme Court in NALSA judgement 2014 recommended adoption of Yogyakarta Principles. The Bill will help give them legal teeth.

Further, like Kerala, Union and State governments also need to adopt a comprehensive policy for social, educational and economic advancement of Transgenders

9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a huge expatriate population abroad in virtually all Countries of the world. Diaspora comprises of NRIs, PIOs, OCIs and also successive generations of Indian origin migrants.

Indian Diaspora

- Before independence → as indentured labour in Girimity Countries (British colonies)
- 1960s + 1970s → migration to West Asia → Oil Boom
- 1980s - present → USA, Canada, UK, Europe, Australia - education + economic opportunities.

The Diaspora send rich remittances and are source of INDIAN SOFT power abroad

INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH DIASPORA

1947 - 1990s → India's engagement was negligible. Following PANCHSHEEL principles and non-alignment policy. Government considered engagement with diaspora and promotion

of their interests would lead to interference in domestic affairs of foreign countries.

1980s → India engaged with Sri Lanka to secure democratic rights for Indian Origin Tamils.

1990s – Indian government started proactively engaging with diaspora

- Protecting its interests in foreign countries
- Using diaspora in foreign relations
- Promoting soft culture abroad.

1991 – Rescue of Indians struck in Kuwait due to Gulf war

2002 – Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas – to establish & nurture connect with Diaspora.

2008 – India diaspora played key role in Indo-US Nuclear Deal.

2014 – present – Humanitarian saving of Diaspora in war torn Yemen, Libya

Government has launched Bharat to Jano ~~and~~ to improve connect with diaspora.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. इसकी विशाल संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RCEP refers to an economic partnership agreement negotiated by ASEAN, India, China, Japan, S Korea, Australia, New Zealand covering trade in goods, services besides investments.

CHALLENGES for India

1. May widen trade deficit and impede Make in India by giving greater market access to countries like China. S Korea with which we already have large deficit.

2. Interests of farmers – as they may not be able to compete with organised agriculture and animal husbandry sector in Australia, New Zealand.

3. Impede development of Mumbai, Ahmedabad as financial centres – may be overshadowed by Singapore.

4. ASEAN countries not willing to give concessions to India in free trade in SERVICES

POTENTIAL

RCEP region accounts for 25% of Global GDP and 33% of world trade.

1. Provide wide market for Indian goods and services - promote their development, generate employment, make Industries competitive.

2. Offset loss of US market due to tariffs

3. Integrate with regional supply chains - especially since region is factory of the world.

4. Geopolitical advantage - in balancing China in a region of key strategic interest for India.

RCEP will help further Act East Policy of India. India needs to develop domestic consensus among industry players and pursue crafftful diplomacy to accomadate national interest in final deal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 40 of Constitution directs state to organise village panchayats and empower them to function as units of local self government.

Success of Decentralisation at Political Level

1. 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments have given constitutional identity to local governments and given them a uniform structure.

2. Local governments have been formally established in all states with regular elections.

3. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been constituted at Union level to support state.

4. Union Finance Commission makes regular grants for financial empowerment of local governments.

5. State Finance Commission + State Election commission are established.

However as Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee (2013) and 2nd ARC (Local Governance) note, decentralisation in India is marred by fiscal and administrative bottlenecks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FISCAL

1. As Economic Survey 2017-18 noted, local governments have a very miniscule (<5%) percentage of "own revenues" - which is key for local democracy + autonomous functioning

2. Financial availability at local level to execute local plans is miniscule due to lack of political will in state governments.

3. Local governments have less taxation powers as well as low capability to realise revenues

4. State Finance Commission lacks the credibility. Its reports are usually ignored and not implemented.

ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Local representatives do not independent staff and functionaries to execute local plans

2. Dependent on district level officials who are accountable to state government. These official show indifferent attitude.

3. Lack of suitable administrative powers to carry functions of local government due to lack of devolution of power by states.

As Ministry of Panchayati Raj says 3Fs - finance, function and functionaries are key to successful decentralisation in India.

Since local government is STATE SUBJECT in Schedule 7, decentralisation requires political will among state.

Kerala has shown the way that how decentralisation leads to improved governance outcome.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anti-Defection Law provided in 10th Schedule of Constitution was added by 51st Amendment Act 1985. It disqualifies a sitting legislator for switching party or for disobeying directions of party whip.

PM Rajiv Gandhi had described it as first act of cleansing public life from political corruption due to defections in lure of money or office.

However, provisions of Anti-Defection Law are repeatedly violated and routinely misinterpreted.

Since the deciding authority is SPEAKER the law has been applied to suit the interests of ruling party.

This led to allegations of misuse of law —

1. In previous Andhra assembly, YSRCP MLAs joined TDP and became cabinet ministers but Speaker took no decision

on their disqualification, virtually approving this unethical conduct.

2. In Uttrakhand and Arunachal Pradesh (2016) Supreme Court criticized speaker for acting in a partisan way by disqualifying Congress legislators without them having voted in house.

3. Recently, 2/3 of TDP MLs defected to BJP in Rajya Sabha. It is alleged that it is MISINTERPRETATION of 10th Schedule as it provide for merger of organisation party NOT legislative party.

MEASUES TO STRENGTHEN THE LAW

As National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution (NCRWC) 2002 recommended -

1) Removing exception of allowing merger of parties if 2/3 members agree.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) The vote of a defector in a confidence/no-confidence motion should NOT be considered valid - there is allowing him to violate party whip even once.

3) The authority to decide disqualification under Tenth Schedule should be vested in President who should act on advice of Election Commission.

The last recommendation has been advised by

- 2nd ARC "Ethics in Governance"
- Dinesh Goswami Committee
- Law Commission + 255th Report 2015.

A strong anti-defection law is key to uphold ethics in our parliamentary politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Granville Austin in "Indian Constitution! Cornerstone of A Nation" praises amendment process for Indian Constitution as its most progressive part for balancing rigidity and flexibility.

US Constitution: Rigid

USA has adopted a very tough amendment procedure for its Constitution which makes it virtually permanent.

US constitutional Amendment needs to be ratified by 2/3 of all states beside absolute majority in both house of US Congress.

Pt Nehru - was against a rigid Constitution as it would impede the organic growth of a living nation to adapt to changing times.

UK Constitution: Flexibility

In UK, Parliament is sovereign. It makes and amends Constitutional laws just like ordinary laws with simple majority.

De Lolme says British Parliament can do everything except make a man a woman and a woman a man.

However, India chose a federal system and a Constitutional democracy that requires strong and solid Constitutional text to restrain Parliament.

Indian Constitution thus balances rigidity and flexibility. Indian Constitution can be amended in Three ways

(I) Simple Majority - of Parliament

- those matters that fall outside ambit of Article 368
- e.g. - Creation of new states under Article 3 of Constitution or
  Creation of legislative councils for states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(II) Absolute Majority + Ratification by Half States

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Federal matters mentioned in Article 368

e.g. Division of powers between Union and States (Schedule 7); Election of President etc.

(III) Absolute Majority of Parliament

- Those matters under Article 368 but not requiring ratification of states.

e.g. Amending fundamental rights under part III or Directive Principle under Part IV.

According to Kesavanonda Bharati judgement of SC (1973), Parliament can NOT amend BASIC STRUCTURE of Constitution like supremacy of Constitution etc.

14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As Granville Austin said, Indian federal system is "SUI GENERIS" (unique) and based on "Cooperative federalism".

INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

1. Article 131 - Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court to resolve Centre-State and inter-state disputes.

2. Article 263 - President can constitute Inter state Council

3. Article 262 - Parliament has enacted Inter state Water Disputes Act 1956 to provide for tribunal to resolve river disputes.

4. Zonal Councils - Statutory bodies for resolving dispute and promoting harmony under State Reorganisation Act 1956 and North East Council Act 1971.

Effectiveness of Institutional Architecture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POSITIVES

1. Through Interstate Council and Zonal Councils, there is promotion to conciliatory approach and a cooperative attitude in resolving disputes.

2. Supreme Court acts as federal court and hence arbiter of federal disputes.

Supreme Court has through –

- SR Bomai case – reduced misuse of Article 356 and promoted better Centre State relations
- Rameshwar Prasad (2011), Nabam Rebia (2016) cases prevented misuse of discretionary powers by governors

NEGATIVES

1. Tribunals have failed to solve inter-state water disputes which linger on for years.

2. Inter-state Council and Zonal Councils have not been able to establish their relevance beyond debating platforms

3. There is lack of leadership role by Union government in resolving Centre-State and inter-state disputes.

However, in past few years, there are some positives -

1. NITI Aayog through Team India has been able to address some interstate and Centre-state disputes.

2. GST Council - is also successful in addressing indirect taxation matters.

3. Finance Commission under Article 280 - is the most credible institution to resolve federal disputes in fiscal domain.

As Justice Deepak Mishra said Indian federalism should be "Collaborative" and "pragmatic"

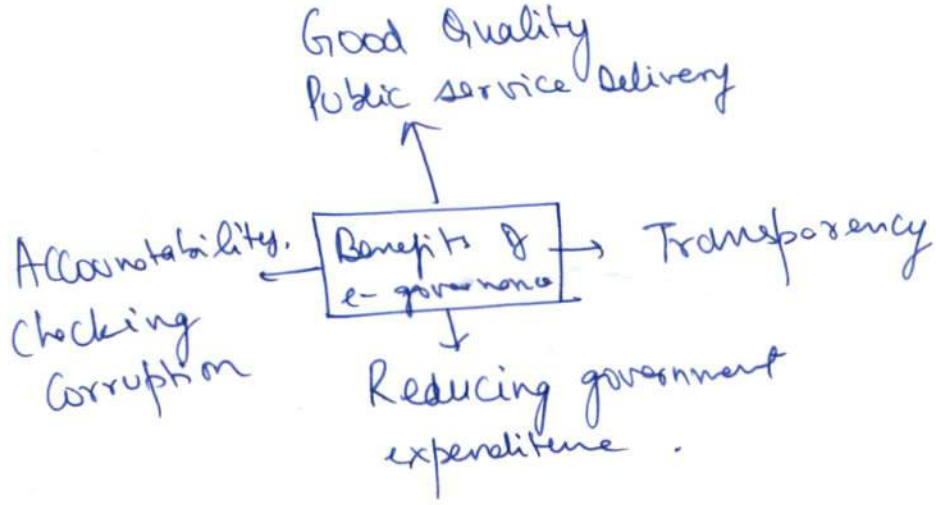
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

e- governence refers to use of modern technology especially information + Communication technologies (ICT) to improve governance outcomes.



The recent advances in technology make e- governance a very potent tool to usher in good governance.

1) Data Analytics - Can be used to utilise vast amount of government data to develop tools and applications for larger societal benefit. e.g -

Weather data of IMD can be used to predict

trends in climate change etc.

2) Use of Space technology

- Geospatial information for monitoring
  - e.g. - BHUVAN platform
- Border management
- Traffic management.

3) Use of Artificial intelligence - to improve education in schools, provide medical services in villages.

4) Tele education and Tele medicine - to address barriers of access and affordability

5) Mobile Applications - to access government services like applying for driving licence, passport etc.

6) Communication with people - through messages, email, social media - to increase participation in government programmes, warn about impending

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

disasters.

7) Real time monitoring of government work ~~a to~~ through digital dashboards

8) Public grievance redressal - online with tracking of complaint and its response

GOVT EFFORTS

1) PRAGATI - for better implementation of projects.

2) UMANG - single app for govt services

3) Integrated e-Courts project - for speedy justice.

4) National e-Governance Project 2.0

5) Smart India Hackathone - to develop e-governance solutions

6) Digital dashboards in POSHAN Abiyan, Aspirational District Proj etc.

PM Modi says e-governance is easy, effective + economical.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Philanthropy refers to giving with a spirit of service of society.

Significance of Philanthropy

1. Societal benefit – philanthropy helps the weak, poor, deprived to improve their quality of life and access better opportunities

2. Complement government ~~resource~~ in achieving inclusive growth. Being a developing country, public resources are limited.

3. Spiritual upliftment of Philothrophists – by giving them a sense of satisfaction and fulfilment

4. Strengthen social connect – where one section of society proactively works for welfare of other. It leads to strengthening of nationalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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GOVT EFFORTS

1. CSR under Companies Act 2013 - 2% of average profit to be utilised for social objectives.

2. Self & Society App - to promote voluntary participation in social initiatives.

Factors holding Philanthropy Back

1. Individualism and utilitarianism of West is getting more popular than collectivism of Indian tradition or "Sarvodaya" of Gandhi

2. Lack of effective avenues - to contribute resources that can achieve substantial outcomes. e.g - effective trusts, NGOs, charitable institutions are lacking.

3. Strict Government regulations - over source of funding and other restrictions deter large scale philanthropy.

4. Lack of grassroot connect - of Indian rich with India's poor, needy.

As Gandhiji said talent belongs to individual but fruits of its realisation belong to the entire society. Without social support, an individual cannot realise his talents.

There is a need to -

1. Inculcate social values in education curriculum
2. Promote NRIs / PIOs to invest in philanthropy in India
3. Ease restrictions on social sector for its growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recognising health as important determinant of human capital, Government has several healthcare schemes

- National Rural Health Mission
- Mission Indradhanush
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Ayushman Bharat

CHALLENGES in Implementation

1. Lack of resources - Public health care expenditure is only 1.3% of GDP - lowest in BRICS nations.

2. Lack of enough doctors and health professionals who prescribes 1:1000 doctor: population ratio

3. Lack of Convergence on ground - as health involves other departments - sanitation; women + child

4. Lack of facilities - like diagnostics.

refrigerated transport for vaccines etc.

7. Lack of awareness among people - leading to low participation.

8. National Health Policy 2017 - emphasizes on digital health ecosystem. It can be a game changer in following ways -

1) National Digital Health Resource Repository of CBHI can help better utilised limited public and private health resources.

2) National Health Date - of citizens can help track diseases and take timely action

3) Telemedicine - can provide access to best quality doctors to remote areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Artificial Intelligence - can help analyse diagnostic reports in village w/o doctor

5) Digital empowerment of ASHA/ ANM workers - with smart phone can lead to better implementation + tracking of govt schemes.

6) Transparency + Accountability - in ~~insuran~~ insurance, govt. hospitals etc.

Digital ecosystem can help realise SDG-3 of health of all people across all ages.

18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank says education is key to socio-economic development of any nation. It is more true in context of knowledge economy and INDUSTRY 4.0.

CHALLENGES

Access → While access has been ensured in primary education due to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it is low for secondary and higher education.

For higher education, GER is 26.1.

Equity → As UNICEF report shows, education outcomes are lagging for girls besides SC/ST/minorities/disabled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Affordability → It is a barrier to access to quality education in private schools
Also, private higher educational institutions have made education unaffordable.

Quality → PRATHAM's ASER shows huge gaps in learning outcomes.

India Skills Report 2018 says 50% Indian graduate are NOT EMPLOYABLE

Accountability → As TSRSubramanian Committee (2016) pointed out UGC has failed to hold higher educational institutions accountable for quality.

Draft National Education Policy 2019 drafted by K Kasturirangan Committee seeks to address these

Challenges –

1. Increase GER in higher education to 50 % by 2030

2. Promote development of school complexes and focus on quality of education

3. Emphasis on Teacher Training for better training.

4. A single regulator for higher education sector to hold accountability of institutions and also regulate fees for affordability

5. Special Zones for backward sections with greater investments in education.

Government has launched various scheme – Eklavya school for STs, Institutions of Eminence, Operational Digital Board etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Afghan peace process is an attempt to stop war on Terror going since 2001.

FACTORS

1. USA's patience in ~~Taliban~~ Afghanistan is wearing out and it wants to withdraw as soon as possible.

2. Strategic advantage to Taliban due to USA's weariness and Pakistan's state support and sanctuary

3. Iran and Russia have sought to build their own dominance in Afghanistan through process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Approach

Soft Power

→ education 2 billion $ investment

→ health

→ dam - Salma

→ Air freight Corridor

→ economic investments

→ Training of Afghan forces

promote democracy + peace in Afghanistan.

Present - Engaging with multiple players - USA, Russia, China to ensure final peace deal accomodates India's strategic & security interests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has Global strategic Partnership with USA and Special and Privileged strategic Partnership with Russia.

Importance of ties with USA

1. Balance China in Indo-Pacific
2. Defence relationship
3. Growing economic ties (Trade more than 140 billion USD)
4. High diaspora and people to people contacts

Challenge in Ties with USA

1. USA has revoked GSP status of India, imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium export.
2. US sanctions on Iran have hurt Indian investment in Chabahar.

3. USA wants peace deal with Taliban while India is against it.

Importence of ties with Russia

1. Russia biggest defence supplier of India
2. Russia investing in Make in India in defence - Kamov helicopters
3. Civil Nuclear energy cooperation

Challenges

1. Very less trade + investment link
2. Lack connectivity.

Challenges due to US - Russia friction

USA's CAATSA Act threaten to impose sanctions on India's defence purchases from Russia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

like S-400 Air Defence.

India must pursue issue based partnerships with both without compromising on strategic partnership.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 036962

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
25/8/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Old Rajinder Nagar Delhi

S. Dahiya
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Manti Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a flagship Centrally Sponsored scheme for Crop insurance.

Importance of Crop Insurance

- income & livelihood security of farmers in times of crop losses
- sustains rural economy
- enables farmers to repay debt (Reduce NPAs in banks)
- Social security Reduce stress & farmer suicide

Performance of PMFBY

The PMFBY has performed very well in following respects -

1. Highly low premium rates - 1-1. for rabi crops; 2-1. for Kharif & 5% for horticultural crops. It has been useful in increasing coverage of scheme from earlier schemes.
2. Provision for use of technology - like DRONES for assessing losses and speedy payments to farmers

3. Mandatory for farmers availing credit from banks - has helped reduce NPAs

4. Market model - by involving private insurance companies has reduced subsidy burden on government.

However, there are still some significant CHALLENGES in PMFBY reaching full potential -

1. Low coverage - still not universal. Also, recently some farmers OPTED OUT of the scheme.

2. Lack of awareness - about scheme

3. Windfall profits for private insurance companies highlights the need to revise model in farmers' interest.

4. Lack of timely payments - to farmers and lot of hassles

5. Lack of land records - for tenants, women farmers in accessing benefits of PMFBY.

PMFBY needs to be revisited to make it more effective. It may be linked to Aadhar, Soil Health Card and a digitized land record for streamlining farm management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted by Parliament in 2016 to provide for speedy resolution process among creditors and debtors.

SIGNIFICANCE

1. Provides Exit Mechanism - to firms to wind up business in case of non-viability and use assets for more productive purposes. Economic Survey 2015-16 had identified lack of exit as a CHAKRAVYUH that was impeding entrepreneurship in India.

2. Speedily resolve Bank NPAs - by negotiating a resolution plan with debtors to maximise loan recovery by banks

3. Provides mechanism for lenders to Collectively negotiate - as an individual / corporate may have taken debt from multiple creditors

4. Provides time limit - of 180 days for resolution process, failing which assets of debtor

would be liquidated to repay lenders.

5. Provides order of preference - in paying dues for example prioritising secured creditors over unsecured ones and ensuring employees' welfare by paying their due salaries.

The CHALLENGES that need to be resolved are -

1. Lack of sufficient number and professional expertise of INSOLVENCY PROFESSIONALS

2. Fear and inertia among Public Sector Banks to make haircuts fearing vigilance and investigating agencies

3. IBC does not apply to financial companies like Banks, NBFCs which in recent years are witnessing stress e.g- ILAFS.

4. Existence of multiple, overlapping mechanisms for resolving NPAs like Joint Lenders forum etc which need to be streamlined in IBC.

The government is responsive to play a facilitative role in development of robust institutional framework under IBC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As World Bank's Global Logistice Report show logistics, that is cost of moving goods plays key role in determining competitiveness of industries especially in export market.

India has a high cost of logistics - around 15-17% compared to 10-11% in USA & Europe.

Potential of Multimodal Transport

India is a vast and diverse country with huge potential for development of roadways, railways, airways, inland navigation, shipping etc.

1. Reduce cost of logistice and make Indian industries more competitive
2. Accelerate economic growth in India and invite private investments including foreign
3. Connect South Asia and play leadership role in realising SAARC as one market
4. Bring growth to hinterland by connecting them to ports.

5. Connect North East with mainland India and bring growth opportunities

6. Strengthen borders infrastructure and thus India defence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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GOVT MEASURES

1. Bharatmala Pariyojana - Massive project to develop National Highways connecting tourist spots, industrial corridors, border regions etc.

2. UDAN - to make airways affordable + spread its use to common man

3. Jal Marg Vikas Project - to develop National Waterways - to reduce cost of transportation substantially.

4. Kaladan Multimodal Transport Corridor - India - Myanmar - North East

5. Sagarmala - Modernisation of Ports

6. Railways - Union Budget 2019-20 has called for more PPP projects to mobilize 30 lakh crore by 2030.

Development of transportation infrastructure is a key govt priority as highlighted by PM Modi's Independence Day speech 2019.

4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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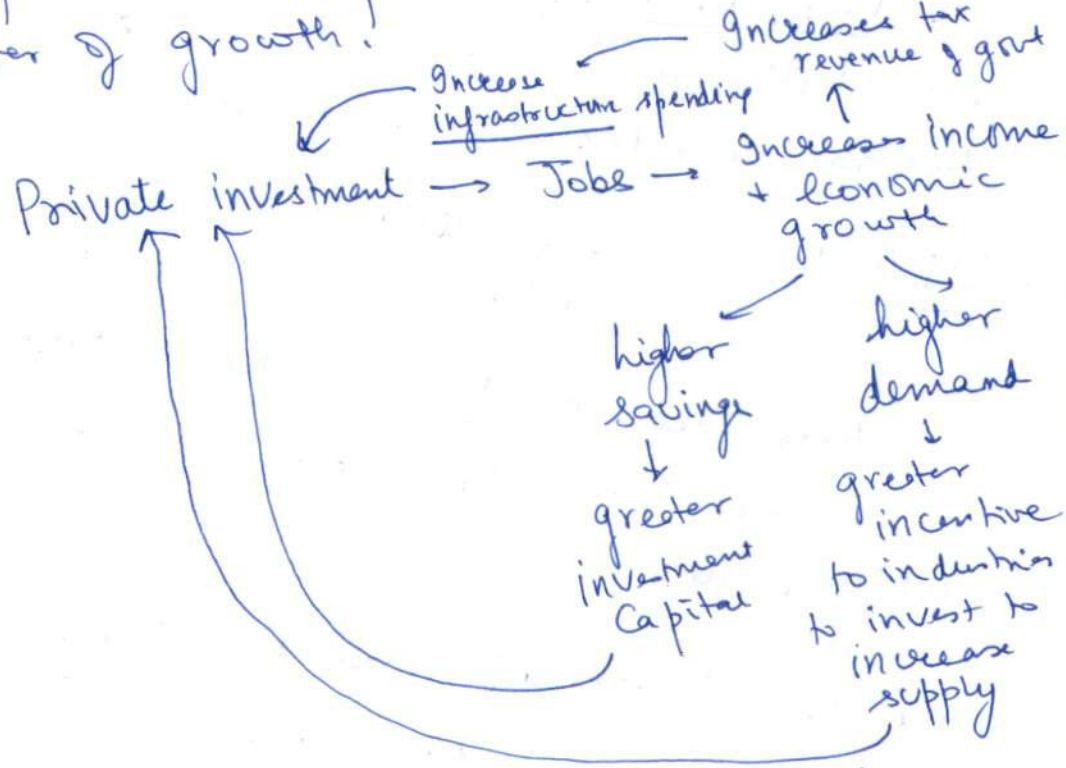
Economic survey 2018-19 clearly emphasises that private investment is a key driver of growth.



China despite communist polity has grown economically because of private investment.

Indian high growth phase of 2004-2007-08 was on back of high private investments. Gross fixed Capital formation (GFCF) Rate was 33-34% of GDP.

Today it has fallen to almost 25% of GDP.

Measures to Revive Private Investment

1. Address stress in financial sector - Liquidity problem and NPAs in Banks and NBFCs is impeding fresh credit creation and new investments.

2. Liberalise FDI norms - to tap global investments as global savings are at all time high.

3. Land and Labour reforms - are important structural reform to attract investments.

4. Invest in infrastructure development - Govt should increase capital expenditure from 1.6% of GDP to develop quality infrastructure

5. Resolve agrarian stress - to boost demand

6. Ease of doing business - By removing trade barriers and improving contract enforcement.

7. Sector specific incentives - like reducing GST on automobiles; tax incentives in electronics sector.

Government is keen to revive animal spirits of economy. In Union Budget 2019-20, it announced external sovereign bonds to allow private investors to utilise domestic savings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 propose waste to energy plants as one of the solutions to treat MSW.

These plants involve incineration of municipal waste to generate energy.

Challenges preventing high efficacy of these plants are –

1. Low public and private investment leading to less number of plants than required.

2. Low efficiency – and thus do not produce commercially viable scale of energy

3. High amount of by product

4. High pollution – due to burning of toxic waste like glass, plastic.

NITI Aayog in Three Year Action Agenda (2017-20) suggests Waste to Energy plants as effective solutions to manage municipal solid waste.

Their development require investment in R&D besides large PRIVATE INVESTMENT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to WHO, 9 out of 10 most polluted cities of world are from India causing significant health problem.

NCAP has been launched by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to combat pollution in Indian cities.

The programme aims to reduce concentration of PM 2.5 and PM 10.

Strategies

1. Increasing air monitoring stations — to improve data about air quality. It will help make targetted interventions, help monitor progress and increase public awareness.

2. Strengthen institutional capacity of CPCB and state pollution control boards in implementing air pollution norm.

Its implementation is key to right to clean environment under Article 21.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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TRIPS is WTO agreement relating to IPR. Indian IPR regime especially Patents Act 1970 is TRIPS Compliant.

Differences between Indian IPR and Developed world

1. Compulsory Licensing – Indian Patent Act allows government to provide compulsory licence for production of patent product if

- Product is not affordable
- Not being sold in India
- Not fulfiling socio-economic needs.

Developed countries see Compulsory licensing as anti-innovation.

2. Evergreening norms – Indian Patents Act ensures that patent will be issued only if it is a new invention and not a

mere addition to existing knowledge.

This provision was used to deny Novartis's patent for its anti-cancer drug.

Developed countries resist this provision.

3. Data Exclusivity norms – Indian IPR regime provides data exclusivity – i.e data of clinical trials submitted by drugmaker for getting drugs patented – for limited time.

Developed world wants its extention.

In short, Developed world demands TRIPS PLUS Provisions which are not in Indian interests.

National IPR Policy 2016 declares that Indian IPR regime is TRIPS Compliant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Chandrayaan-2 is a flagship mission of ISRO that used a PSLV rocket to launch an orbiter - lander - rover.

Reasons for Challenging

India has developed indigenous technology for its orbiter - lander as well as rover.

Technologically more advanced

1. Chandrayaan-1 was only an orbiter mission while Chandrayaan-2 will have a lander and rover.

2. Make soft landing on South Pole of moon - first nation in world to reach south pole

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Benefits of Lunar Exploration

1. Possibility of water
2. Minerals and economic exploitation
3. Space Tourism
4. Scientific knowledge about Universe through LUNAR CRATERS which in dark zone of South Pole are frozen since eternity.
5. Moon can be launchpad for future space exploration missions

India has become fourth nation after US, Russia, China to soft land on moon

9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Outer space is today important sphere for socio-economic development

Communication — Weather forecasting — Navigation

There are growing rivalries and military capabilities among USA, Russia, China, India.

USA launched Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) in 1980s.

Need for rules based order

1. Outer space is a common heritage of mankind
Rules based Order is essential for outer space to be global common

2. Space wars can be HIGHLY Destructive

3. Critical importance of outer space for socio-economic development.

Outer Space Treaty 1967 prevents placement of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Outer space

A more comprehensive PAROS is required - currently under Conference of Disarmament.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money Laundering, as per OECD, refers to concealing illicit gains from criminal activity by showing it as untainted.

Threatens Financial System

1. Makes exchange rate volatile
2. volatility in pricing of financial assets
3. Integrity of financial system by unfairly out competing honest investors + businesses

National Security

Laundered money used for –

- terrorism
- drugs trade
- arms trade
- Corruption
- human trafficking.

PMLA 2002 addresses these issues by –

1) defining and criminalising money laundering

2) Obligatory for banks | financial institutions to implement KYC norms and share information with FIU- IND.

3) Provides for <u>confiscation of property</u> bought from proceeds of laundered money.

Finance Act 2019 strengthened PMLA 2002 by adding explainations to reduce ambiguities and loopholes in the Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ashok Dalwai Committee has recognised agricultural marketing reforms as one of the most important pillars in efforts to double farmers income by 2022.

Need for Agricultural Marketing Reforms

1. Farmers can realise maximum value of their produce, thus have reasonable income
2. Promote Food Processing Industries — in easily and economically accessing agri-products for food processing.
3. Checking food inflation and ensuring an effective and organised FOOD RETAIL market — to benefit consumers with availability, accessibility, affordability of food for all times.
4. For farmers to access EXPORT Markets and thus increase incomes.

Key Aspects of Agricultural Market that need to be reformed are –

1. Fragmentation of agricultural market – According to state APMC Acts farmers are forced to sell produce only at local mandis. This prevents them from realising best available price in nation / in export market.

2. Lack of proper market infrastructure – in terms of weighing machines, digital connectivity for price discovery.

3. Contract farming – has tremendous scope to promote food processing industries and organise food retail besides increasing farm incomes. However, farmers lack awareness and there is lack of institutional mechanisms to record to enforce contracts.

4. Warehousing – Farmers can store produce in times of supply and make sale through negotiable warehousing receipts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Futures Market - in agricultural commodities is also not well developed. It can help farmers to be assured to price of their harvest.

6. Export markets - are still inaccessible due to tariff and non-tariff barriers like Phytosanitary Measures.

GOVT MEASURES

1. e-NAM and e-RAKAM - for Common national market.

2. GRAMs - Gramin Agricultural markets upgrading rural haats to improve infrastructure.

3. National Agricultural Export Policy 2019 - to double agri exports by 2022.

4. 100% FDI in food retail - to increase farmer incomes.

State government should adopt Model Agricultural Produce Marketing Act 2017 and Model Contract Farming Act 2018 drafted by Union govt. for increasing farmers' income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disinvestment refers to selling off government's equity in public entities like PSUs, PSBs etc.

Government has embarked upon disinvestment since 1991 as a part of economic reforms to not just increase government's non-tax revenue but also promote efficiency in public sector undertakings.

Government in recent years is meeting disinvestment target through minor stake sale e.g- sale of 10% share in Coal India etc.

Strategic disinvestment refers to sale of minimum 51% stake of government to private player and shift management control from government to private sector.

It is strategic investment that actually brings EFFICIENCY in PSUs by introducing private sector values like competition etc and bringing modern technology and managerial expertise

The efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain LIMITED

because →

1. High debt in PSUs – that no private sector is willing to take as it is unviable.

2. Balance sheet problem in private sector – Indian private sector is already burdened with stressed assets. Thus, it lacks capital to make huge investments in PSUs

3. Resistance from PSUs and bureaucracy – as it would reduce their control and result in change of management and a new work culture.

4. Fear of vigilance and investigating agencies – among government bureaucrats about pricing of PSUs which may be alleged to be unfair

5. Lack of political will – Indian politics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

still has socialist hangover and privatisation of PSUs is met with political opposition.

6. Inefficiency in PSUs - is so high (in some) that private investors are not willing to invest.

7. Restrictions on foreign investment - for investing in strategic sale of stake in PSU.

NITI Aayog has recently come up with list of PSUs that can be privatised.

Government has also declared its intention to privatise AIR INDIA

However, government will have to manage the debt of these PSUs and ease restrictions on foreign investment for success of strategic disinvestment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Survey 2018-19 shows that firms with age do not add significantly to employment generation and productivity as compared to firms in USA or Europe.

While in 40 years, firms in USA grow almost 6 times in productivity, Indian firms add only 40% to productivity in this period.

Reasons why Indian firms start small

1. India being a developing country, there is low capital base. Thus, new firms begin with small investments.

2. Restrictions on foreign investments — As Chinese experience shows, in developing countries, it is only MULTI NATIONALS that have the capacity to set up very large firms.

3. Policies disincentivising large firms - with larger tax, tougher labour laws etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons why firms stay small

Starting small is not as much a problem as is staying small over a period of time. Economic Survey says that such dwarfs (old but small firms) result in stagnant productivity and employment in India. Reasons are —

1) Policies favouring firms to stay small —
Most govt. support policies like Priority sector lending, GST Composition scheme are without sunset clause and incentivise firms to stay small to avail benefits.

2) Tough and rigid labour laws on big firms. Most labour laws like Industrial Disputes Act become rigid for large firms. So firms prefer staying small.

3) Lack of investment in R&D and innovation

which is key to growth. Indian R + D expenditure is only 0.7% of GDP of which private sector contributes only 30–40%.

4) Lack of Competition - due to tariff protection by government - protecting them from competition from big foreign firms.

5) Lack of export orientation - Vision for export market incentivises firms to expand, grow to be more competitive by harnessing economy of scale.

Importance of Large Firms

- More contribution to GDP
- More employment generation
- Greater export competitiveness

Economic Prosperity.

WAY FORWARD lies in labour reforms on lines of RAJASTHAN and grandfathering of incentives to limit them with age. This will promote firms to grow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Energy efficiency refers to efficient usage of energy so as to produce maximum output by using minimum resources.

It is key for achieving energy security in following ways -

1. Energy saved in energy produced. India is rapidly growing economy with growing energy needs. Energy efficiency will help meet those needs with minimum resource.

2. Reduce import dependence - About 80% of oil needs are imported. Energy efficiency will reduce imports and thus save foreign exchange.

3. Environment security - is linked with energy security by making energy availability sustainable over long term.

Energy efficiency reduces resource wastage besides carbon emissions + pollutants.

Government Measures

1. National LED Programme – by EESL –
LED is more energy efficient than fluorescent bulbs / CFLs.
Govt. aims to replace all street lights with LEDs.

2. Energy Conservation Act 2001 – to give legal shape to energy efficiency measures.
It has established Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) – a statutory body

3. BEE has undertaken several efforts –
3.1 – Star Rating of Appliances – like AC, Refrigerator to promote energy efficiency.
3.2. Perform Achieve Trade scheme – to make energy efficiency market incentivised.
3.3. Mobilising finances – for promotion of energy efficient industrial machinery and appliances.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. GRIHA - has been launched by TERI and Ministry of New & Renewable Energy to promote energy efficiency in buildings.

5. Energy Conservation Code - by BEE for Commercial buildings.

6. District Air Conditioning System - has been adopted by Andhra Pradesh System to conserve energy usage in air conditioning

7. Promotion to Electric Vehicles - by FAME II scheme will reduce oil consumption.

National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency is one of the eight missions under National Climate Action Plan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum Wages Act 1948 provides for a statutory framework for minimum wages in India. It empowers both Union and State governments to set minimum wage for scheduled employments.

Reasons why many workers continue to remain outside its reach –

1. There is no common nation-wide or state-wide minimum wage for all categories of workers. Rather, there are many different minimum wages set for different scheduled employments and skill sets.

This has left many workers from outside the statutory framework who are not covered in any of the scheduled employments.

2. High Complexity - due to hundreds of minimum wages creates problem of enforcement.

3. Lack of awareness - among workers about existence of legal protection for minimum wage so that they can bargain

4. Lack of effective redressal mechanism - in case a worker is denied minimum wage.

5. Poor enforcement - especially in informal sector which employs 85-90% of labour in India.

Corrective Measures

1. A Common National Wage covering ALL workers. At most, it may be subdivided in five groups based on geographical region to account for differential cost of living.

It has been recommended by ECONOMIC SURVEY (2018-19) and also by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Dr Anoop Satpathy Committee.

2. Maximum awareness generation - through mass media, radio about existence of minimum wage.

3. Mandating payment of wages through cheque/ banking channel as in UAE to ensure payment of minimum wage.

4. Effective Redressal mechanism - South African system of having a toll free number where complaints can be lodged resulting in inspection of unit within 48 hours may be adopted.

A guaranteed minimum wage as ILO says is the basic right of all workers. It will help realise inclusive growth, reduce wage inequality and increase aggregate demand in economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon market seeks to introduce market incentives in reducing carbon emissions and thus mitigating climate change.

It refers to sale and purchase of Carbon credits won by reducing carbon emissions beyond targeted threshhold.

Significance of Carbon Market in India

1. Make Carbon emissions reduction a source of business and profits
2. Help India meet its INDC under Paris Deal of reducing emissions intensity by 35% by 2030 from 2005 levels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Renewable Energy Certificates

1. These certificates are won by establishing renewable energy generation and thus reducing carbon emissions from conventional energy.

2. These certificates can be traded among corporations.

Challenges faced by REC Market

1. Lack of institutional regulatory mechanism
2. Lack of awareness among corporates.
3. Lack of target allocation
4. Already, power companies are stressed with high NPAs
5. Poor capacity of DISCOMs in fulfiling renewable purchase discom.

As success of Kyoto Protocol shows, market mechanisms can make climate change mitigation successful.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sendai Framework (2015-30), Paris Climate Deal as well as Sustainable Development Goals adopted by UN- all highlight the need to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) refers to mitigating risk of a disaster while Climate change adaptation means adapting to effects of Climate change

Need for Integration

1. Most disasters are either result of or are exacerbated by Climate Change - e.g -

1.1. Climate change has led to extreme weather events and thus increased vulnerability to droughts, floods etc

1.2. Climate Change has made cyclones more intense and their trajectory more unpredictable. e.g. - Cyclone Ockhi.

2. Climate change threatens food security by causing changes in agro-climate. This threatens human disaster - hunger and loss of livelihood.

3. Climate change has threatened coastal communities and people of low lying islands with storm surge and coastal erosion (disasters) due to rise in sea level.

4. Climate change is resulting in glacier melting and thus causing flood disaster

CHALLENGES

I. Climate change is still unpredictable and matter of research.

Exact changes that may be caused by it are not known. This causes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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difficulty in integrating climate change adaptation in disaster reduction plans.

2. Poor are the worst affected by climate change. However they lack financial resources to mitigate disaster.

3. Developing countries and small island nations also lack finance and technology to integrate DRR with climate change adaptation.

Integration of DRR and climate change adaptation requires convergent effort of

- International community
- Civil Society
- National govts
- Private sector.
- Local Communities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Data is considered as the new OIL.

Economic Survey 2018-19 calls it an important public resource that should be utilised for larger public welfare.

SIGNIFICANCE of Data in Policy Making

1. Tax Collection - by analysing data from GST, e-way bills - income tax receipts can be increased.

2. Healthcare - better policies can be drafted by analysing pattern of diseases, availability of health resources etc.

3. Traffic management - by analysing data from cab aggregator apps like Uber/Ola.

4. Better Agricultural policies - by analysing historical weather data to analyse + predict climate change.

Its potential remains UNDERUTILISED because —

1. Private sector utilising data relevant only for private profit not social gains

2. Government data is very complex and is not easy to analyse to make valuable policy tools/ applications.

3. Data stored abroad - as most digital Companies are foreign - Google, Facebook etc

4. Non-Cooperative attitude of foreign digital firms in sharing data for developing applications for public interest.

5. Lack of start ups/ private enterprises - in field of data analytics

6. Lack of spirited government efforts - in utilising data for policy making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently government has formulated Open Data Policy, organised Smart India Hackathons to develop tools out of govt. data etc.

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Further measures to improve data infrastructure-

1. Incentivising setting of Data Servers and Data storage facilities in India

2. Promoting data localisation of key data of Indians so as to use it for welfare of Indian public.

3. Legal Framework - as BN Srikrishna Committee recommended that balance individual right to privacy with larger societal gains from data processing.

4. Supporting data processing - Start ups and enterprises.

Data holds promise to improve policy making and bring economic prosperity.

19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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North East in India is unfortunately bridded with insurgency almost since independence with important insurgent groups – ULFA in Assam; NSCN in Nagaland.

Roots of Insurgency

1. British policies of divide and rule – North East region was kept secluded from mainland India. Due to its non-participation in FREEDOM STRUGGLE, nationalism could not take deep roots.

At time of independence, British officials promoted separatist tendencies

2. Ethnic Differentiation – A distinct ethnic identity of North East people promotes separatism and secessionism.

3. External support - from China, former East Pakistan and sanctuary in Myanmar has made counter-insurgency operations difficult.

4. Lack of socio-economic development - fuels discontent among masses.

5. Non-implementation of measures of political autonomy - like Tribal Councils under Sixth schedule by state government.

6. Vicious cycle of violence - Counter-insurgency operations and wide powers under AFSPA and their misuse fuels insurgency.

7. Difficult terrain - makes counter-insurgency operations difficult beside lack of infrastructure, Communication network etc.

The MEASURES that have been taken to tackle cross border insurgency -

1) Military - Cross border strikes by Indian armed forces like in Myanmar in 2016.

2) Diplomatic - engagement with Bangladesh and Myanmar to convince them to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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prevent safe haven for insurgents in their territory.

3) Political - framework peace agreement with NSCN (IM) which has agreed to accept Indian sovereignty.

4) Economic - development of North East

- Separate Ministry for North East
- North East Industrial Development scheme
- North East Ring Road

5) Cultural - Celebration of North-East Culture and promoting student & tourist exchanges.

North East is an integral part of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a victim of cross border terrorism. Countering terror financing is one of the important steps to counter terrorism besides denying terrorists arms, safe haven and recruits.

Challenges faced by India

1. Active state support by Pakistan where Indian government measures are not successful.

2. Use of hawala and money laundering involving countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia that makes tracking transactions difficult for Indian authorities

3. Confluence of terror financing with drug trafficking, arms trafficking and also human trafficking.

4. Use of modern technology like

Crypto currencies

5. Lack of advanced professional competence of Indian investigative agencies.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures taken by Govt

1. NIA has launched case and is investigating terror financing in Kashmir. Many Separatists have been arrested.

2. Cross border trade across LoC has been SUSPENDED which was used fund terrorism in Kashmir.

3. Greylisting of Pakistan at FATF and further efforts at blacklisting it

4. Pursuing inclusion of terrorists like Hafiz Saeed, Masood Azhar in UNSC Sanctions Committee 1267 that leads to freezing of their accounts +

block their financing.

5. Strong action by ED, NCB to unearth links b/w terror financing and money laundering and drugs ~~to~~ trade.

Terrorism ~~do~~ today is transnational. Hence requires global effort.

India should intensify efforts for adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) at UN proposed in 1996.

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